

# THE TIMES

MONDAY JANUARY 11 1982

Price twenty pence

No 61,128

## Monopoly bar on bank bids

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is reported to have rejected both of the £500m competing bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland. A confidential report still in the hands of Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, is believed to have ruled that a merger with either the Standard Chartered Bank or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation would be against the public interest. Mr Biffen still has powers to overrule the commission report, which will be published officially this week.

## No easy answer, Whitelaw says

Mr William Whitelaw has criticized Conservatives for seeking easy solutions on law and order. Complex crime could not be solved by slogans about capital and corporal punishment, he said. He also promised to introduce an independent element into the investigation of serious complaints against police. Page 3

## Pit loyalty may swing vote

Opinions expressed at National Union of Mineworkers' branch meetings in the Durham and Yorkshire areas disclosed a reluctance to strike over the 24 per cent pay claim. But loyalty to the union could still produce the 55 per cent majority required for strike action. Page 3

## Dr Runcie ends visit to China

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has left China after a three-day visit. Before flying to Hongkong, where he will rest before visiting Sri Lanka and returning home, he emphasized the church's role in building international bridges. Page 5

## Tatchell test for peace pact

The review of the selection of Mr Peter Tatchell as prospective Labour candidate in Stockwell, Bermondsey, will test today the new peace agreement between the party and trade unions reached at Bishop's Stortford. Page 2

## Power struggle in Albania

Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, who is reported to be embroiled in a fierce power struggle after the alleged suicide of Mr Mehmet Shehu, his Prime Minister. Reports from Tirana claim that Mr Shehu was shot dead and President Hoxha injured during a political showdown. Page 5

## Dearer canned beer likely

Prices of canned beer sold through supermarkets are expected to rise next month. Trade indications are that the increase will be at least 20 per cent. Page 11

## World Cup win

New Zealand qualified for the last of the 24 places in the World Cup football finals in Spain by beating China 2-1 in their Asia-Oceania play-off in Singapore. They will play in the final stages of the tournament for the first time. Page 14

## Air crash fear

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, is feared dead after his aircraft, which was also carrying two others, crashed near Kuala Lumpur soon after leaving an air force base. Page 4

## Nuclear doubt

The £1,300m nuclear power station under construction at Torness, East Lothian, is not needed, according to a former Commons select committee adviser. Page 11

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Roger Boyes tries to establish the truth about Poland's internees; The case for prosecution appeals. Obituary, page 8  
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## Blizzards put Welsh food supplies in danger

By Tim Jones, Craig Seton and Frances Gibb

As freezing temperatures gripped Britain again last night, Wales was almost isolated by snow and ice and the Welsh Office was urged to order the use of troops and tracked Army vehicles to help to deliver supplies. The Southwest was also badly affected, with many roads blocked.

The Australian rugby football team, whose last game of their tour, against the Barbarians at Cardiff, was cancelled, found themselves stranded in a Portcawl hotel with Miss Erika Roe, the girl who bared her bosom at Twickenham. Miss Roe was later rescued by a Mirror Group helicopter, leaving the rugby players to worry about their intended departure from Heathrow today.

Most main roads in Devon and Cornwall closed by heavy snow on Friday and Saturday, particularly yesterday, but few people venture out now. Many churches remained closed.

The worst area in the Southwest was north Devon, where most roads remained impassable because of heavy drifts and many villages and small towns were cut off. Up to 10,000 homes have been without electricity since Friday and half of them, in the Barnstaple and Bideford areas, will be without power until today. In addition, 12 telephone exchanges and a local radio transmitter in the area were out of order.

The police, in Cornwall, Devon, Avon and Somerset reported some improvement in driving conditions during the day but many roads remained treacherous. Although rail services into the Southwest improved, many local bus services failed to run for a second day.

Farmers, however, are reported to have coped well because the bad weather was expected and many, especially those in isolated areas of the moors, took precautions to safeguard their stock and to get in extra feed. But dairy farmers are expected to have difficulty in getting their supplies to the Milk Marketing Board.

The M4, which had been blocked by snow and abandoned vehicles was finally reopened. At one point police rolled giant snowballs into "edition" to stop motorists who ignored "closed" signs at the entrance to the motorway near Bristol.

One woman, Mrs Christine Smith, who was carried on a stretcher two miles through snowdrifts from her isolated cottage to a waiting helicopter gave birth to twins at Machynlleth Hospital. Others were not so lucky. One farmer near Bala who went to care for his flock was found dead by neighbours three hours after he should have returned home.

A 17-hour ordeal for passengers stranded on a train near Tywyn, Gwynedd, ended on Sunday morning when a helicopter beaten back on its first attempt, landed in a field nearby to fly them to warmth and safety.

**500 men trapped in steel works**

Five hundred men were still trapped last night at the Port Talbot steelworks, where they have been since Thursday when drifting snow cut off the plant. A further 100 have been stranded at the BSC works at Blaenau Ffestiniog. Since Friday, there is snow 3ft deep in the blast furnace.

British Steel said the men had been working round the clock to keep the buildings and equipment safe. They had only had a few hours sleep in offices and canteens.

In Cardiff, blizzards made almost every street impassable and one of the city's most famous buildings, the Sophia Gardens Pavilion, was destroyed when its roof collapsed under the weight of snow. A large indoor bowling green suffered the same fate.

Powys, the largest county in Wales, was completely cut off, and in Mid and South Glamorgan more than 1,000 people were still lodged in emergency centres last night, their vehicles stuck in snow. Ploughs have made no progress in

Continued on back page, col 6

**Hillhead Liberals make way for Jenkins**

By Our Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one now of the joint leaders of the Social Democratic Party is to stand for the Liberal Alliance at the Hillhead, Glasgow, by-election. An official announcement will be made tonight.

The agreement between the two parties reached in Scotland on Saturday was endorsed last night when Mr Charles Brodie, the Liberal candidate for the constituency, and Mr Ken Wardrop, his constituency party chairman, met Mr Jenkins for two hours in his London home to discuss arrangements for the joint campaign.

There was no formal confirmation after the meeting but the two Scots came away from the meeting smiling and promising that a full statement would be made today after they had reported back to the constituency Liberal party.

Mr Brodie, aged 37, a computer firm executive, had already indicated that he was prepared to stand down to make way for Mr Jenkins if

Gordon Clouston on Radio 4's *This World This Weekend* that many people felt they had been misled by Conservative policies on tax cuts.

She blamed the rising price of oil for a world recession which no one could have predicted and said: "It is very ironic that the people who are urging me to put up public spending are the same who are urging me to put down taxation. That is just plain dishonest."

"He is even tougher on public spending cuts than I am. I would like to be tougher on public spending. But I have to do what I think we can get through Parliament. I would like to go faster, but I cannot go faster than Parliament and people will go."

While Mrs Thatcher was speaking, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other Treasury ministers met their advisers at a secret rendezvous in the Home Committee to decide the general lines of budgetary policy for 1982-83.

One of the questions they

had to consider was whether it

will be possible to make any

tax concessions in the Spring

Budget. Their verdict will be

discussed by the Cabinet later in this month or early in February.

Mrs Thatcher was told by Mr

Tony Erskine

New Church initiative to roll back martial law

## Polish regime eases censorship abroad

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 10

### ON OTHER PAGES

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The Polish military authorities have decided to improve their image in the West by lifting censorship restrictions on foreign correspondents, restoring some domestic telephone links and giving telex lines back to some Western embassies.

The move comes at the start of a difficult and complicated week for the ruling Military Council and the Communist Party. Party sources expect a Central Committee meeting within the next few days to determine some policy directions and to decide the scope of the current purge of officials. Two first secretaries have been ousted in the past few days—Mr Tadeusz Fiszczak of Gdansk, who was toppled for having given too much ground to Solidarity, and Mr Andrzej Zabins'ki of Katowice, a hardliner whose policy of confrontation with Solidarity has undermined party support.

Over the past several days the Church has been challenging the Military Council with increasing assertiveness, and since a meeting this weekend of Archbishop Józef Glemp with General Jaruzelski, Church sources believe that the conditions of interneces—officially 5,000—will start to improve.

Last week Glemp gave a stirring sermon in St John's Cathedral in Warsaw in which he described his visit to a women's interneces as "a moment this weekend of Archibishop Józef Glemp with General Jaruzelski. Church sources believe that the conditions of interneces—officially 5,000—will start to improve." However, this is largely a question of definition of terms. If an interneces is released after signing a pledge to "stop practising anti-socialist activities" and then takes part in Solidarity activities, he could be rearrested, charged and tried. Formally he would no longer be an interneces.

Most of the relaxation on communications and censorship is aimed at recapturing the ground lost in foreign policy terms over the past four weeks of military rule. It is difficult to assess

### Fears for the future

## Moscow counts the cost

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 10

With the arrival here today of Mr Józef Glemp, the Polish Foreign Minister, Soviet leaders tomorrow begin the first publicly announced top-level talks with the Polish Government since the imposition of martial law a month ago.

The Russians know they may have to pay a high price for General Jaruzelski's draconian measures: the vital gas pipeline to West Germany may have to be delayed or renegotiated; the burden of supporting Poland economically will increase as Western aid is halted or diverted. Western peace movements, on which the Russians were counting to hold up NATO's rearmament plan, have suffered a setback with the split with Western communist parties has deepened as the Italian party and other Eurocommunist parties have gone on the offensive.

Though fulminating anew against President Reagan, Moscow does not see a threat to its vital interests and patience and restraint will not remove American sanctions.

For the Russians, martial law, though purring a welcome end to the slide into political chaos and "counter-revolution", has brought a double crisis: it has worsened the tense relations with the United States while producing an unexpectedly sharp response from Western Europe. And it has raised fundamental questions about the nature of communist power and the future of the Soviet Union's largest ally in the Warsaw Pact.

In the short term, the American sanctions and the jockeying of the careful Soviet attempts to woo Western Europe are the most immediate issue. The Russians have clearly been stung by the fierce condemnation by the European Community, and in spite of

some initial successes, the results are far from happy with the results.

As Mr Alexander Bovin, one of the most respected Soviet commentators, admitted in *Jazzmen* this weekend, the emergency measures were "not a matter of choice between good and evil. Of the two evils it was necessary to choose the lesser."

The long-term questions include: What is the future of the Polish party? What is to be done with Solidarity? How many of the reforms enacted in the past 18 months are to be kept? How is Poland to achieve solvency? What can be done to ensure the same crisis does not erupt with renewed vigour when the troops return to barracks?

In spite of—and maybe because of—the growing influence of the military forces within the Soviet Union itself, the Soviet party leadership cannot but be alarmed by the virtual abolition of the Polish

Continued on page 4, col 1

**"TeaTime at Garrard"**

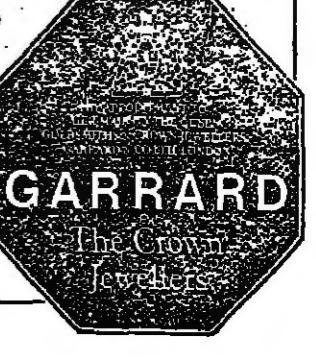
A Special Event Jan 12th-29th

A unique teapot in 18ct green gold, from a five-piece service created by Garrard designer Alex Styles.

Two companies each with a history extending over more than 250 years, have combined to present an unusual display. On show will be original tea packs, tea wrappers and engravings, together with some attractive specimens from the Twining Collection of tea caddies.

Garrard have added some fine modern and antique silver teapots, tea caddies, sugar basins and cream jugs. Exclusive silver designer Alex Styles are also shown. Many of these pieces are available for purchase.

Weekdays 9.30-5.30. Saturdays 9.30-12.30.



**NEWS IN  
SUMMARY**

## Keep law of blasphemy, Runcie says

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has told the Law Commission that the law of blasphemy should be retained for the Christian religion and extended to cover other religions. (Our Legal Correspondent writes.)

In his response to the commission's working paper on blasphemy published last year, Dr Runcie says that the law was needed not because God or Christ needed protection. The object, he says, is to protect the fundamental sacred beliefs of all religious people from deep and hurtful attacks.

Dr Runcie accepts that there might be some difficulty in defining which religious belief should be protected, but does not see that as an insurmountable obstacle.

In preparing his response, which is the Church of England's official reply to the Law Commission's proposals, Dr Runcie was advised by the Bishop of London, Sir Norman Anderson, QC, and the Rev Keith Ward.

The commission had suggested that the law of blasphemy should be abolished and replaced by a new crime of using threatening, insulting or abusive words or behaviour in a place of worship.

Bibles and bridges, page 5

## Ford strikers back down

The last area of resistance by Ford workers to a 7.4 per cent pay offer disappeared yesterday when 10,000 on-unofficial strike at the Halwood plants on Merseyside agreed to return to work today. (Our Labour Staff writes.)

A meeting of 1,600 workers at the Swansea transmission plant voted on Saturday to call off unofficial action and return to work today. The Bridgend engine plant in Mid Glamorgan, which had threatened to strike from today unless the offer was improved, will also work normally.

## Sealink union's plea to Howell

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, was asked by the Merchant Navy and Airlines Officers' Association yesterday to intervene in the dispute which has halted British Sealink ferry services to Ireland and the Continent.

**Firemen save sisters overcome by fumes**

Naida and Saida Khalil, twin sisters aged seven, and their sister Parveen, aged four, were recovering in hospital last night after firemen rescued them from a fire in their home in Park Terrace, Keighley, West Yorkshire.

The girls were in bed and had stopped breathing because of fumes but revived after being given oxygen. Their brother Bharat, aged 13, was also taken to hospital.

## Police federation chief stays on

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Federation who resigned last week after a dispute involving the federation, and Sir John Hermon the Chief Constable, is to stay in office. His decision comes after a meeting of the central committee of the federation which endorsed a vote of confidence in him.

## Murder charge

Stephen Sutton, aged 25, of Margery Park Road, Forest Gate, east London, has been charged with the murder of James Masher, aged 24, of Baddow Court, Woodford Green, Essex, who was found dead outside the Eastern Curry House, Romford Road, Stratford, east London, on Saturday.

## Penlee romance over

Mr Terry Brown, who proposed to a woman he had met on his foreign holiday, his daughter drowned in the Penlee disaster, returned to his wife in South Africa yesterday and declared that his romance with Mrs Janine Blair-Stewart was over. He said he expected to be dismissed from his lecturer's post.

# Award No.7 for Metro.

The Austin Metro has added the Worshipful Company of Coach Makers award to its already impressive list of successes.

Past winners include Concorde, Harrier Jump Jet, Jaguar and Rolls Royce cars.

The Metro has already won six other important awards.

They include the Don

## Job loss fear in Civil Service technology deal

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Cabinet is expected to decide within the next week whether to sign an agreement with Civil Service unions on the introduction of new technology. The unions have said that without an agreement they will not work with new machinery.

After more than two years of negotiations ministers must decide whether to meet union demands that there will be no compulsory redundancies because of the introduction of new technology.

Any agreement would be temporary. The Government is hoping that the Mewgaw inquiry into Civil Service pay, due to report in the summer, will make recommendations on productivity bargaining in the service.

An agreement would be seen by the Government as significant both to the Year of Information Technology as 1982 has been designated. It is thought that the stronger pressure for an agreement is coming from ministers at the Department of Industry, which is leading the national campaign to get wider acceptance and understanding of new technology.

The unions fear that Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are less keen on giving an undertaking on compulsory redundancies because they believe it could set a precedent.

A policy of non-cooperation would probably be difficult for the unions to organize and it would initially have little impact, but it could prove embarrassing for the Department of Industry, which as part of its contribution to the Year of Information Technology, is hoping to introduce new information processors and computers.

The unions' main worry is over the possible ramifications of big computer plans for government departments. The



Down and out: The weather proved too much for this mailbox in Shirwell, Devon, filled by an ice-laden bough.

## Weather: A struggle back to normality

### The stoics of Selby, upstairs

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

When the telephone rings at Park Farm Cottages near Selby, north Yorkshire, the caller is likely to be patient because the subscriber, Mrs Carol Robinson, has to put on a pair of Wellingtons, go downstairs and negotiate a flooded ground floor before she can pick up the receiver.

Mrs Robinson, her husband and sons, Adrian, aged 18, and Ian, aged 15, have been stranded in their remote cottage since last Tuesday when three feet of floodwater swept four doors before she can pick up the floods came.

"It is easy to become depressed", Mrs Robinson said. "I keep looking at my kitchen where I have just spent £2,000 on a new layout with modern units. We had just about got it completed when the floods came."

"I was looking through the window the other day when I saw some rats running across the ice. I tried to open the window to shout to my husband and I broke the glass.

Mrs Robinson lives with her husband and two sons in a house which has been flooded since last Tuesday.

The River Ouse has dropped some six or seven feet since it was at its height of the floods last week but the Washlands to the south-west of the river where Mrs Robinson lives still has floodwater trapped outside the house.

She has been unable to leave her home since the flooding began.

Selections coming up for review include those of Mr Peter Tatchell, adopted at Stourport, and Mr Michael Foot, a majority on the national executive when some controversial selections of candidates are to be reviewed.

After last week's meeting it was made clear that one of the conditions on which Mr Wedgwood Benn would agree to stand again for the deputy leadership would be the acceptance of left-wing and Militant-supported candidates.

Union and party leaders were told at their meeting in Stourport last week that such a move would mean the way for a TUC national publicity drive like the "Mr Cube" anti-nationalisation campaign mounted by industrialists and Conservative supporters during the mid-1970s.

The proposal comes in a section of the background report on finance put forward by Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, (TULV) the organization which hosted last week's meeting, which suggests ways of making up the £3m cost to Labour of fighting the next general election.

The 1913 Act, governing the payment of political levy, limits spending on party objectives to the unions' political funds. The Certification Officer has written to the organization subcommittee supporting his appeal.

The TULV paper says that despite the legal complications, it believes that it is entitled to campaign on primarily industrial issues in defence of its members' interests.

Any TUC campaign to help Labour in the next general election would almost certainly be criticized by leaders of politically unaligned unions affiliated to the TUC but not to the Labour Party.

It asks the subcommittee to start the process to reverse the NEC decision. "In particular, we draw your attention to the changed circumstances since the NEC decision — the announcement by the incumbent MP, Mr Robert Mellish,

that he does not now intend to resign, thereby removing the imminent prospect of a by-election."

The total accumulated balance of union political funds stood at only £3.2m at the end of 1980, and party officials were told last week that the figure may not have increased during 1981 to keep up with inflation. By freeing general funds for a campaign against the Government, TULV would have a greatly increased reserve for propaganda.

### Riot case criticism rejected

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Lawyers who have criticized the way riot cases were handled by magistrates in Nottingham were answered yesterday by Mr George Yandell, chief clerk of the courts, who told them to remember the victims as well as the offenders.

Vigorously rejecting allegations by Nottinghamshire Law Society in the New Law Journal, he said their report was an attempt to impugn the reputation of the Nottingham bench. Describing it as "in many instances factually incorrect, and, in one at least, wrong in law", he added: "It is particularly significant that there have been no successful appeals against conviction."

The society complains that all the prosecutions on July 19 were conducted by uniformed police officers and not, as usual, by members of the prosecuting solicitor's department.

It says an inspector was allowed at the opening of the proceedings to make a general statement in the presence of only one unrepresented defendant. He produced albums of

## Cash plea to help mental patients

By Annabel Tertman, Health Services Correspondent

Local councils must be given more money immediately if the Government's plan to move 20,000 people from mental hospitals is to be realized, the independent Development Council for People with Mental Handicap says.

Unless parents caring for mentally handicapped children at home are given more support, 10,000 more people may soon move into hospital rather than 20,000 patients leave, it says.

"It is estimated that there are some 5,500 people living with parents who are more than 75 years of age, many of these being single-parent families.

"Local studies show that these parents are having to shoulder appalling burdens and are not likely to be able to continue providing care for their sons and daughters much longer."

Taking into account that many younger parents are finding the task insupportable, 10,000 people could need residential care over the next 10 years," it says.

The council, which was set up in July by six mental health charities, was replying to the Government's document, *Care in the Community*, published last year.

It rejects the document's seven methods for transferring resources from hospitals to the community. Instead it favours a further option involving grants to local authorities specifically for the care of the mentally ill and handicapped.

The council joins the Royal Institute of Public Administration and the Campaign for Mentally Handicapped People, in saying that the Government would be naive to imagine that its new policy can be developed without extra resources.

It says that if mental patients live in the community, there will be a greater need for day care centres, adult training centres, home visiting and other family support services.

"We are confident that the unit cost of a good community care service will be higher than that of hospitals with poor staffing ratios and other inadequacies."

It wants councils rather than health authorities to take responsibility for developing those services with advice from the voluntary bodies established by each council and its district health authority.

There are still about dozen farms cut off. Mr Brian Barratt, of the National Farmers' Union, said some farmers had suffered heavily particularly where floodwaters had entered buildings to damage grain and potato stores. Many farms had winter wheat and barley under water and while those crops were able to withstand a certain amount of flooding, there was no knowing how badly affected they had been.

Mr Barratt said he had no reports of livestock being lost. The main problem was that because of a good autumn, increased acreages of crops had been sown.

A matter of some concern to farmers was the likely effect of extracting coal from the Selby colliery. He said farmers had been told by the National Coal Board that when that started there would be land subsidence of up to one metre.

## Snow delays holiday skiers

By John Witherow

Friday to visit her son, was still queuing yesterday. She was now booked on a flight leaving Singapore on a four-hour shuffling wait.

At worst staff at the British Airways information desk were confronted by the threat of violence rather than its implementation. But the airport police were called when some 500 furious passengers, delayed for 24 hours, appeared to be boarding their aircraft and shouting "Get us off".

At Gatwick, the blades of a snowplough were adjusted when it was found the machine had caused damage estimated at £25,000 to landing lights. Gatwick remained open all day after a 10-hour delay on Saturday and Sunday.

On the whole, passengers were resigned rather than angry. Mrs May Evans, of Blackpool, for example, who was due to fly to Sydney on

Friday instructed to join another queue which snaked around the building, with the promise of a four-hour shuffling wait.

Having reached the end of that queue they were invariably told the next available flight would be at least 24 hours away and were then asked to join the queue for buses to take them to an hotel.

These were delays and many cancellations were greater than on the previous two days when the airport was swept by fierce snowstorms.

All runways were open but it remained very cold and British Airways said diesel in ground equipment was freezing.

Gatwick airport remained open throughout Saturday night in spite of the snow.

Some queues to be told their flights were cancelled and were

## RAPE CASE JUDGE EXPLAINS

By Marcel Berlins

The judge at the centre of the rape controversy, Judge Bertrand Richet, has written to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of Marylebone, explaining his sentence and reasoning.

Of the adults, 50 pleaded guilty on their first appearance, of whom 40 were given immediate custodial sentences; three were given suspended prison sentences; five were fined, and two were sent to the crown court for sentence.

Of the 50 who pleaded guilty, 32 were represented by a solicitor. Fourteen of the 40 defendants who received custodial sentences were not represented by solicitors. The official court record showed that in none of those cases did the defendants wish to be represented.

All 19 juveniles were dealt with by the juvenile court, where 12 admitted their guilt. To date, there had been 18 appeals to the crown court, in all of which legal aid had been granted. None had been successful.

The judge had said the girl was guilty of contributory negligence for hitch-hiking at night. Lord Hailsham's letter is understood to point out that the girl's behaviour should count as a reason for a low sentence for rape, only where she had been guilty of some deliberate sexual provocation.

Letters, page 7

## Science report

### Vortex of gas may power galaxies

By the Staff of "Nature"

A group of astrophysicists working in Cambridge has proposed an elegant new theory of radiogalaxies, mysterious objects in deep space which have puzzled astronomers since their discovery in the early 1950s.

Radiogalaxies are immensely powerful emitters. For example, Cygnus A (the first radiogalaxy to be identified) optically as well as in radio waves, radiates 100 trillion trillion watts of power in radio, millions of times the emission from our own Milky Way.

"Local studies show that these parents are having to shoulder appalling burdens and are not likely to be able to continue providing care for their sons and daughters much longer."

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# Poland: Nato looks for answer Haig meets resistance in Brussels today

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 10

The Polish crisis has forced Nato to call a special meeting of the North Atlantic Council for the first time in its history. The meeting takes place in Brussels tomorrow with the urgent task before it of proving the unity rather than the disarray of the alliance.

The importance of the meeting is underlined by the fact that Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, will be there. His aim is to convince the European members of the alliance of the need to take tougher action in line with American sanctions already announced against the Soviet Union.

EEC foreign ministers held a special informal meeting a week ago to work out a statement on Poland, but it is only in the Nato forum that a meeting involving allies from both sides of the Atlantic can properly take place.

An all-party delegation of American congressmen in Brussels last week made it plain that they were disappointed but not surprised that the EEC foreign ministers had condemned martial law in Poland but had stopped short of agreeing on any sanctions. The congressmen were, however, pleased by undertakings not to undermine American sanctions and they liked the suggestion that Europe might impose import restrictions on Soviet goods.

One diplomat explained:

"The three prime objectives of the European countries were spelt out last week in the statement agreed by the EEC foreign ministers in Brussels. These are: an early end to martial law, a release of those arrested; and a return to the talks between the Government, the trade unions and the Roman Catholic Church."

These objectives could be shared by the United States; but the tactics required to achieve them lie at the centre of the discussions which will form the basis of tomorrow's meeting.

European diplomats are expecting — and in some cases preparing to resist — pressure from Mr Haig to push the allies into producing a final statement condemning the Soviet Union; France will oppose moves to cut off essential aid to Poland.

France also has suggested at meetings of officials that Washington is guilty of trying to impose a double set of standards. The French Government contrasts the American stand on Poland with the support it gives to the military regime in Turkey, Chile and El Salvador.

A number of European countries, notably France and West Germany, also are unhappy about the fact that America has not imposed a grain embargo, while at the same time it is expecting Europe to stop its rewarding high technology trade with the Soviet block.

## Schmidt argues case for early summit

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 10

New impetus for an early conference between President Reagan and President Brezhnev came today from Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

He said that a meeting between the two leaders was needed to avert Soviet miscalculations and to make the Russians understand "the guts that are behind the American President".

In a recorded interview on an ABC Television news programme, Herr Schmidt told Americans: "They [the Russians] underrate you, and this is a great danger. It can lead to miscalculations which might spell danger for all of us — for you as well as for us in West Europe, as well as for me."

President Reagan has already forecast that a summit meeting is likely to take place this year, and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said recently that the President believed that summit meetings might be even more necessary in times of crisis than in calm.

Today's interview was recorded during Herr Schmidt's visit to Washington last week at the end of which he and President Reagan issued a joint statement asserting Soviet responsibility for events in Poland. The interview was broadcast just as Mr Haig was leaving Washington for tomorrow's special session of Nato foreign ministers in Brussels. After this Mr Haig is travelling to Egypt and Israel.

## Truncheons for some, but 'very lax' for others

By Denis Taylor

Passengers on a charter flight from Warsaw who flew into Heathrow Airport, London, yesterday told contrasting stories of their experiences in Poland.

Mt Steve Brent, a news agency photographer, said that special police officers beat him with rubber truncheons and hurled him against a wall as he took pictures of an anti-military demonstration in Katowice. He was released when they saw his photographer's pass.

But last Wednesday he was detained in Lodz, questioned and held in a police cell. "They pushed me around and all I had in 48 hours was a few cups of tea. I asked if I had been given a visa by the Polish consul in London and at last they let me go. I was allowed to go to Warsaw but had to stay in my hotel room waiting for a plane."

A printer from Cambridge, who arrived on the same aircraft, said on the BBC Radio programme *The World This Weekend*: "Travelling is almost impossible as far as official permission is concerned, but travelling without permission is as easy as

Greg Midkiff, journalist for the "Sunday Mirror", due to stand trial for visa irregularities.

At its first meeting since the imposition of martial law, the Communist Party of Great Britain called for "the immediate release of the detained representatives of trade union and other democratic organizations, the restoration of democratic rights to the Polish people and a return to civilian rule".

## Moscow fears for party

Continued from page 1  
party. Admissions by senior Polish officials this weekend that the party was "dead" are stark evidence that in a vital neighbouring country the orthodox Soviet system has failed, evidence that is highly damaging to Soviet propaganda around the world.

The Russians do not want a permanent eclipse of political power by the military as this overthrows basic communist ideology. How the party is to be rebuilt into a credible body that can again be entrusted with power is a question Mr Vladimir Dolgikh, the Soviet secretary dealing with ruling fraternal

parties, put to Mr Marian Wozniak from the Polish party here on Wednesday.

The Russians acknowledge that changes are essential if Poland is to become solvent. But how far change goes and how it affects ideology is a problem that will remain long after the crisis is over. For, as the Russians know, economic relations determine the nature of communism.

Opposition sources are surmising that, in return for blocking joint Western action on Poland, Athens may have secured pledges that the pro-Moscow Communist Party will restrain its militant trade unions over the Government's delicate policy.



## Begin buys off Yamit settlers with £130m

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Jan 10

Greece is likely to block any agreement on sanctions against Poland or the Soviet Union at tomorrow's special session of Nato foreign ministers in Brussels by proposing, if all else fails, parallel sanctions against Turkey, which is also under military rule.

This is implied in a letter sent by the Government to Nato ambassadors in Athens on Friday. It expressed the view that Nato was hardly the right forum to condemn a military dictatorship, seeing that the alliance harboured one in its own ranks — meaning Turkey.

The letter outlined then context within which Mr Ioannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, who left for Brussels today, would be prepared to cooperate in formulating a common stand by Nato's 15 members on the Polish crisis.

Athens hopes that strong opposition by other members to the sanctions proposed by a United States draft resolution will mean that Greece will not be blamed again for the failure of a Nato meeting.

Last month it blocked a communiqué by the Nato Defence Planning Committee and last week Mr Asimakis Flotias, the Foreign Affairs Undersecretary, was dismissed for endorsing the EEC's condemnation of Soviet pressures on Poland. Greece has been made aware that if this obstructionism continues, the joint communiqué would be issued in the name of the other 14 members.

Abstainers and some of Mr Begin's supporters in the vote privately agreed with Mr Aridor that the compensation was too liberal and said the Government had yielded to the settlers' threats of violence.

By flying to London today, Mr Aridor was relieved of taking part in a meeting of the parliamentary finance committee, which is to decide on the expenditure. Coalition parties have a one-man majority in the committee but deputies said they will not rubber-stamp the Government's decision. Rabbi Shlomo Lorenz, the chairman, said the committee was unlikely to reach a decision tomorrow.

At the same time, while it is recognised that there was Soviet involvement, the Greek Government says that from the legal point of view the evidence is not strong enough to justify a further worsening of East-West relations with sanctions.

Mr Haralambopoulos's brief is apparently to reject the American draft and to support an alternative text proposed by Canada, West Germany and Belgium, the secretariat, with modifications.

Western diplomats in Athens are impressed, even amazed, by the strength of feeling displayed by Greeks in its attitudes on Poland, which is hard to explain in terms of national interest or of ideology.

Greece has a surplus of citrus fruit this season and the Soviet block intends to buy a lot, but that hardly explains the anger with which the issue is being handled in Athens. Wholesale condemnation of non-Communist military regimes, and alleged American involvement in them, is commonplace, in spite of Greece's interests in those countries.

Opposition sources are surmising that, in return for blocking joint Western action on Poland, Athens may have secured pledges that the pro-Moscow Communist Party will restrain its militant trade unions over the Government's delicate policy.

## Kitson is in good health consul says

From Michael Hornsby

Johannesburg, Jan 10

Mr Steven Kitson, the young British Rolls-Royce engineer detained by South African security police, was visited in jail yesterday by Mr Robert Miller, the British Consul in Johannesburg. The visit lasted 45 minutes and Mr Kitson was in good health.

He was arrested on Thursday after visiting his father, one of the few white members of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a 20-year sentence in Pretoria for sabotage.

Mr Kitson's friends said he had "done two little drawings while standing outside the prison, waiting to see his father. He did this openly. He told us that he didn't conceal them when approached by the warden. Police arrested him the next day at the flat in Johannesburg where he was staying".

The South African allegations have been sharply criticized by Mr Raymond Tucker, Mr Kitson's lawyer in Johannesburg. "It is extraordinary that the Police Commissioner should be permitted to pronounce publicly on the guilt of Mr Kitson and to conduct a trial by press statement", he said.

## Spanish spy accused of checking on judge

From Harry Delteilus

Madrid, Jan 10

Spain's espionage service, the Centre for Advance Defence Information Studies (CESID), found itself in the limelight today after police caught one of its agents allegedly spying on a judge who recently sent another CESID agent to prison.

Despite a denial from the Defence Ministry that the agent's mission had anything to do with the judge, there was indignation among members of the judiciary. Doubts among members of the National Police about the veracity of the denials prompted headlines in Madrid.

On Thursday, police detained a man who was outside the Palace of Justice, the main Madrid court. He was carrying a camera in a binoculars designed to make photographs through a peephole. The man carried no documentation, but turned out to be Francisco Fernández Montes, aged 21, a member of the parliamentary Civil Guard police, on one of his first missions for CESID. As he was arrested, police noticed that a white Renault Sparked near by sped away.

Later that day, a white Renault 5 with three men in it, was parked outside the home of Señor Ricardo Varón Cobos, a judge with known right-wing sympathies, when the judge returned home.

According to reports published here, one of the men in the car was apparently taking photographs when the judge arrived. Members of the judge's police escort tried to identify the occupants of the car, but again it sped away. The license number turned out to be false.

Early on Friday the agent was released without charges after his CESID superiors supported his story, that he was on a legitimate mission. They did not say what that mission was.

A statement by the Defence Ministry, published today, said that he was on a secret mission that did not involve photographing any of the judges or employees of the Palace of Justice. It also said there was no relation between his actions and the mysterious man in the Renault 5.

The Ministry advised that "the publication of the identity of members of the armed forces assigned to military intelligence service is contrary to the interests of national defence and could endanger the security of the state and safety of the agents themselves".

The liberal Madrid daily *Diario 16* said the statement was released "with scepticism in high police circles" and it alleged that the agent was involved in investigations into right-wing efforts to destabilise the post-Franco democracy. The newspaper also said that Judge Varón Cobos recently sent another CESID agent to prison for running. It identified that agent as José Gutiérrez and said he was highly respected in the espionage agency.

The minister, aged 60, was believed to be on his way to visit his constituency which he had represented for about a decade. He has been a Cabinet Minister since 1970.

## Minister feared dead in crash

### NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Koivisto heads for victory

Helsinki.—Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Finnish Prime Minister, has maintained his overwhelming opinion poll lead in the presidential election campaign. Voting will take place next Sunday and Monday. A 301-member council of electors will then choose the president on January 26. The latest poll said 56 per cent preferred Mr Koivisto, as President. In September, the figure was 60 per cent and in late November 54 per cent in the same poll (See Kivinen writes).

The main non-socialist candidates come far behind. Mr Harry Holkeri, of the Coopers, is second with 11 per cent and Mr Johannes Virolainen of the Centre Party third with 11 per cent. The poll forecasts disaster for the body split Communists. Their candidate received only 3 per cent support. In last years local elections the Communists received 17 per cent of votes.

## Earth tremors hit Canada

Halifax, Canada.—Two earth tremors shook Canada's Atlantic coast and were felt in the north-east United States. No casualties were reported. Experts expressed amazement because the region has none of the geological features typical of earthquake zones.

The first tremor measured 5.5 on the Richter scale. Its epicentre was in New Brunswick, about 62 miles north of Fredericton. The United States Earthquake Control said it was the strongest to strike that part of Canada since 1855. The second tremor had an intensity of 4.9, the Canadian Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources said in Ottawa.

## Minister feared dead in crash

Kuala Lumpur.—Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Foreign Minister is missing and feared dead after the wreckage of the six-seater single-engined aircraft he was flying in was found. An official statement confirmed that his aircraft had crashed into a hill near Janda Baik village, about 20 miles east of here. Unconfirmed reports later said three bodies had been found.

The minister, aged 60, was believed to be on his way to visit his constituency which he had represented for about a decade. He has been a Cabinet Minister since 1970.

## Salisbury police detain white

Salisbury.—Zimbabwe police have arrested a young white man after discovering a large arms cache here. Seven rifles, explosives and more than 20,000 rounds of ammunition were found. Police who found the weapons had been investigating illegal gem dealing.

The arrested man is being held incommunicado at Chikurubi prison. He brings the number of people detained under emergency regulations since October to 13, all of them white. Last week it was confirmed that three members of the Central Intelligence Organisation, the equivalent of the Special Branch, had been arrested.

## Sudan opposition leader dies

Khartoum.—Sherif Hussain Hindi, chief Sudanese opposition leader-in-exile, died of a heart attack, President Nimeiri said.

Mr Nimeiri said Mr Hindi died when he fell sick in Saudi Arabia where he had gone due to "his opposition to the people's revolution in Sudan". The statement did not say where Mr Hindi had been arrested.

## Max the Kid held in Paris

Paris.—Police have arrested a 10-year-old alleged gang leader and drug addict identified as "Max the Kid" on charges of robbing at least 150 people. He is charged, with two 14-year-olds, with attacking people in the Paris Metro and Les Halles shopping complex, threatening them with razors and knuckledusters.

## China-India talks

Delhi.—India and China may expect to hold more talks on their disputed border, a dispute that led to a war in 1962, the Press Trust of India news agency said. A first round of talks was held in Peking last month. The next round probably will be held in Delhi.

## Zia inaugurates his Islamic federal council

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, Jan 10



An important new stage in President Zia ul-Haq's controversial programme for the Islamization of Pakistan will be reached tomorrow with the inauguration of his 287-member Federal Council.

It will meet in the offices of the National Assembly, now renamed the Majlis-e-Shoora, to emphasize the religious nature of the new council.

All the members have been nominated after a prolonged screening from district level upwards by provincial governors and the President's own representatives. General Zia has described his nominees as "respectable, honest religious men wedded to the Pakistan ideology".

The members are supposed to be non-political, but most of them have a political background and the majority belonged to various factions of the Muslim League or the Pakistan People's Party. Few are front-rank politicians.

Other major interests represented are traders, religious bodies, the press and industrialists. There are a few women and non-Muslims. The President says the council is not a substitute for an elected body, yet the state-controlled media give the impression that it is the precursor of an Islamic system being planned by the Council of Islamic Ideology.

The presidential order establishing the Federal Council makes it clear it will function only with the President's agreement and that it will serve as an advisory body on legislative, administrative and fiscal matters, without the power of veto on government decisions.

The Federal Council follows General Zia's attempts in the past four years to broaden the base of his regime under martial law. Several important leaders including Mr Abdul Wali Khan, former Leader of the Opposition during Bhutto's time, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, the late Mr Bhutto's lieutenant and former Sind Chief Minister, Air Marshal

## Singapore holds 10 for plotting

From David Watts  
Singapore, Jan 10

The Singapore authorities have arrested 10 members of an alleged clandestine group suspected of planning to overthrow the Government by force, according to an official announcement.

All 10 have been held under the Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention without trial. The group, which includes members of the opposition Workers' Party, had allegedly planned to solicit support from foreign powers including manpower and finance.

The Workers' Party won a by-election at the end of October to break the People's Action Party's monopoly hold on the Singapore Parliament for the first time for 16 years. The group is said to be led by Mr Zanul Abidin bin Muhammad Shan.

Those arrested belong to a group called the Organisasi Pembelaan Rakyat Singapura or the People's Liberation Organization of Singapore, according to the Government announcement.

At least two of them were arrested after they tried to distribute pamphlets containing alleged seditious statements during a Muslim rally at the Singapore National Stadium on Saturday to mark the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad.

The Government statement said that "to achieve its objective, the group planned to create communal unrest by distributing pamphlets and carrying out acts of arson."

## 1,000 at a Nanjing Matins

### Runcie on bridges and Bibles

From David Bonavia, Nanjing, Jan 10

A Chinese Christian woman wiped tears from her eyes here when Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, talked of the role of the church as a bridge among nations. He was speaking at a tea party held in his honour yesterday.

During a two-day visit, originally intended to be a private one, he visited the local seminary, went sightseeing, and had talks with Bishop Ding Guangxun of the diocese of Nanjing. After celebrating holy communion privately at the guest-house here, Dr Runcie left for Hongkong too early to attend matins, which was conducted by a Chinese woman pastor before a packed congregation of about a thousand people.

Services are also held on Saturdays to meet public demand and to accommodate Christians who have to work on Sundays.

At the tea party Dr Runcie and his party were entertained by a Chinese girl playing the accordion, a

## Shootout in Tirana a headache for Hoxha

From Dessa Trewisean  
Belgrade, Jan 10

With the Albanian Parliament due to meet this week to rubber-stamp a successor to Mehmet Shehu, attention is still focused on his mysterious death and the secrecy that has surrounded subsequent developments.

Last month the long-serving Prime Minister was reported to have committed suicide. The regime appeared to respond with anger to his death and he was denied state honours.

Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leader, has not been seen in public since then and reports reaching here say his portrait has been removed from public places. Some indication of his standing may come tomorrow at the ceremony marking Albania's post-war proclamation of its People's Republic. The highest dignitaries usually attend.

The identity of the new prime minister is intriguing because it will signify what direction Albania will go.

After the break with China in 1978 the withdrawal of aid had an adverse economic effect on a country that has the lowest per capita income in Europe. A new approach was needed and lately there have been timid indications of a desire to open up, primarily towards West Europe. At the last party congress there was a change with regard to West Germany — Albania no longer insisted

on war reparation as a condition for diplomatic relations. Even in negotiations with Britain, over which the return of Albanian gold is still a main obstacle, there is a more flexible attitude, though Tirana insists on its being returned before diplomatic relations can be resumed.

Shehu's name was linked with a more open policy, but there is still much that remains unclear.

Another question is the fate of Mr Shehu's widow Mrs Fikreta Shehu, who, along with Ramiz Aliu, Politburo member and now the second man of Albanian party, was in charge of ideology. She has enforced the rigid line and has often been spoken of as the woman of iron.

She is party secretary of Tirana, the capital, which suggests that she is a strong power base. She is also the head of the party school at the central committee which means that the next generation of leaders is chosen after her recommendation. But her future, too, is now affected because of the disapproval of Mr Shehu.

Rumours about how Shehu died abound. It has been suggested that he was killed in a shoot-out. According to this version a meeting of the two Albanian leaders had been called for on the night of December 17. Shehu pulled a gun on Mr Hoxha and was shot instantly. Another report said Mr Hoxha was shot and injured by the Minister of Defence.

Familial ties and tribal loyalties play a crucial part in the Hoxha hierarchy. During the various purges connected with Albania's shifting alliances, the executions of political opponents often meant liquidation of their families, too.

The late Prime Minister had personally executed many of Mr Hoxha's political opponents.

The Soviet Union has been making peace overtures for many years and offers to re-establish diplomatic relations at least once a year, usually on the eve of Albania's national day.

There is little likelihood that Albania will move in the Soviet direction while Mr Hoxha is in power. It would mean loss of face and in Albania, where face is more important than anything else, it would be the end of him.

It is believed that the Soviet Union is trying to effect a rapprochement by proxy — Vietnam is the only Communist country which maintains a close relationship with Tirana.

# Anniversaries of 1982



1882: Sylvia Pankhurst born; the Law Courts opened; A. A. Milne, creator of Pooh, born; Geoffrey de Havilland, Mosquito inventor, born



## CHARLES ROBERT MASTRIN, IRISH WRITER OF GOTHIC ROMANCES

1 Charles Robert Mastrin, Irish writer of Gothic romances was born, 1782. John Bonar's *The Holy War*, was published, 1822. F. Anstey's *Vice Versa* and Richard Jefferies' *Bevis* were published, 1882.

The Church Army was founded, 1882.

## JANUARY

- 1 Johann Christian Bach, German composer, died, 1782.
- 2 William Harrison Ainsworth, novelist, died, 1882.
- 3 Robert Morrison, missionary to China, born, 1782.
- 4 Richard Henry Dana, American writer, died, 1882.
- 5 Robert Dawson, Australian singer, born, 1882.
- 6 Alan Alexander Milne, writer of children's stories, born, 1882.
- 7 John Linnell, painter, died, 1882.
- 8 Virginia Woolf, critic and novelist, born, 1882.
- 9 First meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, 1882.
- 10 Daniel Auber, French composer, born, 1782.
- 11 Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd President of the USA, born, 1882.
- 12 Anna Pavlova, Russian prima ballerina, born, 1882.



## FEBRUARY

- 2 James Joyce, Irish novelist, born, 1882. James Stephens, Irish poet, born, 1882.



Portrait of James Joyce  
by Wyndham Lewis

## MARCH



2 Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria at Windsor Station by Roderick Maclean, 1882.

14 Jacob van Ruydsael, Dutch painter, died, 1682.

15 Ralph Lynn, comedy actor, born, 1882. Gian Francesco Malipiero, Italian composer, born, 1882.

19 George Charles ("Boatswain") Smith, founder of seamen's missions, born, 1782.

24 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet, died, 1882.

25 Haydn Wood, composer, born, 1882.

26 Frederick Nash, painter, born, 1882.

29 Dame Greenwall, essayist and poet, died, 1882.

30 Sicilian Vespers — the massacre of the French in Sicily, 1882. Melville Klein, Austrian psycho-analyst, born, 1882.

## APRIL

- 2 Denys Reitz, South African soldier and writer, born, 1882.
- 3 Bartolomeo Murillo, Spanish painter, died, 1682. Jesse James, American outlaw, murdered, 1882.
- 8 Phineas Fletcher, poet, baptised, 1882.



9 Dante Gabriel Rossetti, painter and poet, died, 1882.

12 Antonio Metastasio, Italian poet and dramatist, died, 1782.

15 Jan van Huysum, Dutch painter, born, 1682.

16 William Jordan, Scottish journalist, born, 1782.

17 Artur Schnabel, Austrian pianist, born, 1882.

18 Leopold Stokowski, American (English-born) conductor, born, 1882.

19 Charles Darwin, naturalist, died, 1882.

21 Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel, German philosopher and educator, born, 1782.

24 Hugh Caswell Dowding, 1st Baron Dowding, Air Chief Marshal, born, 1882.

27 Ralph Waldo Emerson, American philosopher, poet and essayist, died, 1882.

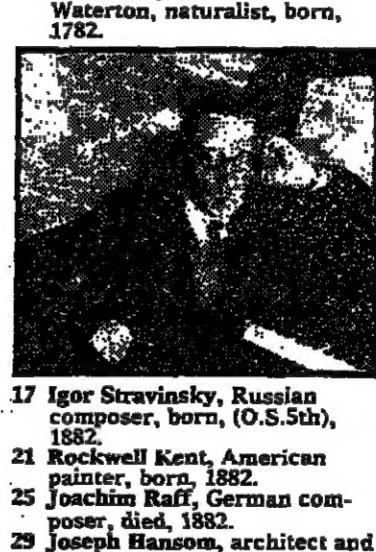
29 John Nelson Darby, founder of the Darbyite sect of the Plymouth Brethren, died, 1882.

## MAY

- 5 Sir Douglas Mawson, scientist and explorer, born, 1882.
- 6 Sylvia Pankhurst, militant suffragette, born, 1882.
- 7 Murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke, by Fenians in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882.
- 13 Georges Braque, French Painter, born, 1882.
- 15 Richard Wilson, painter, died, 1782.
- 16 John Sell Cotman, painter, born, 1782.
- 20 Sigrid Undset, Norwegian novelist, born, 1882.

## JUNE

- 1 John Drinkwater, poet and dramatist, born, 1882.
- 2 Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot, died, 1882.
- 3 James Thomson, poet, author of *The City of Dreadful Night*, died, 1882.
- 12 Cecilia, by Fanny Burney, published, 1882. Charles Waterton, naturalist, born, 1882.



17 Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer, born, (O.S. 5th), 1882.

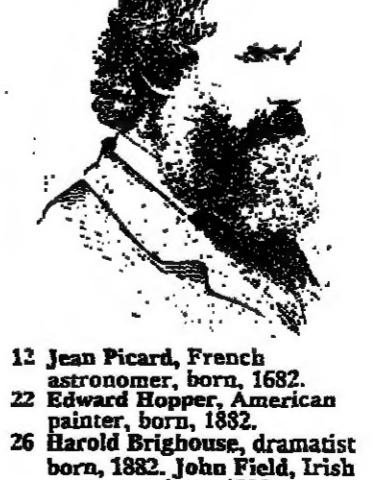
21 Rockwell Kent, American painter, born, 1882.

25 Joachim Raff, German composer, died, 1882.

29 Joseph Hansom, architect and inventor, died, 1882.

## JULY

- 8 Percy Grainger, Australian composer, born, 1882. Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz"), artist and book illustrator, died, 1882.



12 Jean Picard, French astronomer, born, 1882.

18 Jacques Maritain, French philosopher, born, 1882.

21 Claude Lorrain, French Painter, died 1882.

## NOVEMBER

- 9 Percy Wyndham Lewis, writer and painter, born, 1882.
- 18 Joaquin Turina, Spanish composer, born, 1882.
- 21 Sir Geoffery de Havilland, aircraft designer and manufacturer, born, 1882.

## DECEMBER

- 2 Two on a Tower by Thomas Hardy was published, 1882.
- 3 Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1882.
- 4 The Law Courts, Strand, London. Designed by George Street, opened, 1882.
- 5 Martin von Buren, 8th President of the USA, born, 1882.
- 6 Jen Charles Blanc, French socialist, died, 1882. Anthony Trollope, novelist, died, 1882.
- 9 Joaquin Turina, Spanish composer, born, 1882.
- 11 Max Born, German physicist, born, 1882. Llywelyn AB Griffiths, Prince of Wales, killed in battle, 1882.
- 16 Zoltan Kodaly, Hungarian composer, born, 1882. Sir Jack Hobbs, cricketer, born, 1882.
- 23 James Gibbs, Scottish architect, born, 1882.
- 28 Sir Arthur Eddington, astrophysicist, born, 1882.

# Roger Boyes sends his first report from Warsaw since censorship was lifted

## Disentangling the cold truth about Poland's internees

What is the truth about internment in Poland? What has happened to the droves of people picked up by the police since the introduction of martial law a month ago? Nudged into a response by the defection of Polish ambassadors — who strongly criticized the internment policy — the government has issued a crop of facts and figures.

Unfortunately these facts and figures do not tally with estimates made by western embassies or the Church. How is one to establish the truth in a country that does not allow foreign correspondents to leave the capital, that has cut off the telephone system and makes the spreading of "false information" a criminal offence punishable by up to eight years imprisonment?

The answer seems to be that people start asking questions like "what is true?" — at least in public — and choose instead to believe even the wildest rumour rather than the government version.

There are two versions of what is happening to the detained Poles: most of whom are either Solidarity activists or people fundamentally in sympathy with the aims of Solidarity and the political reform movement as a whole.

The government declares that there are "only" 5,069 internees, some of whom are being released.

They are, the government says, kept in basically good conditions and allowed food parcels and visits from their families; work in their camps is voluntary and its only objective, as Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, put it recently, is to break up the monotony of the day.

There is no question, he said, of anybody being accommodated in tents in the open air.

Some internees are free to go after signing a document saying they will "discontinue their participation in anti-socialist activities". The declaration is thus partially an admission of guilt, and violation of its terms could theoretically lead to re-arrest — for anti-socialist activities — and formal charges.

The diplomatic and Church view differs fundamentally from this line. At least two embassies, assisted by rare consular trips to the provinces, have come to the conclusion that some 15,000 people are being detained. This, they say, is a conservative estimate and is a stable figure, taking into account that while some people are being released, others are being arrested. The Church, which has taken over responsibility for feeding some of the internees, believes there are more than 15,000, though it has not given a figure.

The Polish episcopate has claimed that conditions in some of the camps are bad — many

cells are unheated (the temperature at the time of writing is minus 12 degrees Centigrade). The detainees are often inadequately clothed (a number were arrested in their pyjamas), conditions are crowded and little water is available. Two eyewitness accounts made available to me at least partially support this picture.

Before Christmas the Church had a further complaint: it had been denied 500 food parcels to deliver to its embassies, had allowed delivery of only about 50. The situation has eased somewhat since then and few complaints have percolated through about food shortages — the internees are issued with meat coupons which are handed to relatives who can supply the food needed to supplement the iron rations. Some people are also being issued with clothing coupons but these are of only limited value because of shortages in the shops, with or without coupons.

The gulf between the two versions seems on the face of it to be irreconcilable but it is possible to explain at least some of the discrepancies. First, the government version — that is only for internees — that is people who have been rounded up, but not charged under martial law. The government spokesman more or less freely admits that there have been arrests over and above the

internees but seems to indicate that the number will in the hundreds rather than the thousands.

But PAP, the official news agency, daily reports the arrest of strike organizers and Solidarity activists, giving the impression that a large number of people are involved. It is thus conceivable that the diplomatic estimate of 15,000 includes internees, those detained pending investigation into specific charges and those arrested and formally charged.

Second, it is clear that internees are being held in widely different conditions. Those for intellectuals and Solidarity leaders seem quite reasonable. The

solidarity leaders held at Stocznia, near Gdansk, are allowed one visit a month and live

14 to a room; but they are in good spirits, argue constantly about the future of the movement and are said to have demoralized four

prisoners so profoundly that they have requested transfers. Mr Lech Walesa is said to be under house arrest outside Warsaw; he has access to colour television and is regularly visited by a priest.

Other internees, however, are being treated abysmally, as many priests have testified. It is impossible to confirm stories of cold water being poured over prisoners but some internees were certainly beaten up when arrested and many need warm clothing. Mr Urban conceded at a recent news conference that "some internees may have forgotten to bring clothing".

The circumstances of the arrests of course, have not been conducive to packing bags.

Conditions there may be tolerable for some and bad for others. Without leaning too far towards the government position, it is clear that there has been a degree of exaggeration in word-of-mouth

descriptions of internees' conditions. The government however, has brought this down on itself. A wife whose husband does not arrive home would normally be calm — the weather is bad, the transport system at best haphazard, petrol in short supply. But without a telephone, without any means of contact, relatives assume the worst and pass their fears on to their neighbours. By the time the husband safely arrives, having perhaps been caught in a snowdrift, he has already become a statistic with the rumour mill.

But the lack of reliable, checkable information, rumour fills the news vacuum, that is how figures like 50,000 — the most dramatic estimate of interned Poles — come into being. Most western military experts contend that the army and the militia are still too stretched to guard and feed that number. Yet even if the true figure is closer to

15,000 or 5,000, the Polish government still has a case to answer. That is a lot of people to hold without trial.

The Military Council clearly believes that some suppression of human rights is a necessary precondition of stamping out potential political opposition, restoring "law and order" and putting the economy back on its feet. But the immediate western response has shown that it stands to lose more than it gains by keeping these people under lock and key. It was upset by the Vatican attack on the internment policy, and seriously worried when Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, made exactly the same criticisms. Poland needs West Germany at the moment for Bonn is the key to maintaining a dialogue with its western creditors and keeping the doors open to West Europe at a time when the US administration is leaning on Moscow and Warsaw.

The Council may be tempted to justify its round-up by staging show trials and charging the Solidarity leaders with trying to stage a coup attempt. The standard account of events in the official media is Solidarnosc at its high point consisted of 10 million members, only a fraction of whom are interned. The Council needs a way of talking to these people — persuading them to return to work.

Show trials will not achieve that: only a quiet admission that internment was ill judged, a recognition that even the army has its limitations, and the release of the five or 15 or 50 thousand will convince the Polish people that it is possible to talk to the Council and not just curse it.

prosecuting authority are based on an assessment of the gravity of the alleged offence and the likely penalty in the event of conviction.

There would be no inconsistency in allowing the prosecuting authority to apply for leave to appeal against sentence, such a change need not affect the role of counsel for the Crown in the court of trial.

Allowing the prosecution to appeal would lead to longer sentences, when prisons are already grossly overcrowded and judges are constantly urged to pass the shortest sentences possible. The converse is true — appeals by the prosecution are more likely to lead to wider use of non-custodial measures. The case law of sentencing in England, although rich in detail, is weakened by its concentration on sentences of imprisonment. Decisions on such measures as probation are few and far between. In a system which allows an appeal solely to the defendant, only the more severe sentences will be challenged, and the development of principle will be limited to them.

Nine years after the introduction of community service orders, appellate decisions examining their use can be counted on the fingers of one hand. A challenge by the prosecution to such an order made by a trial court would provide the occasion for an authoritative discussion of the relevant criteria.

The prosecution has no responsibility in sentencing and therefore it would be inconsistent to allow the prosecution to appeal. This is the least persuasive argument of all, confusing as it does the role of the advocate for the prosecution in court with the responsibility of the prosecuting authority. Commitment for the Crown does make a difference on sentence, but the whole purpose of a criminal prosecution is to secure the imposition of a sanction on the alleged offender. At every stage in the process — the choice of charge, the choice of mode of trial — decisions made by the

prosecuting authority are based on an assessment of the gravity of the alleged offence and the likely penalty in the event of conviction.

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David Thomas is the author of *Principles of Sentencing*.

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## Dear commuter . . .

The public will be aware from media coverage that Aslef has recently instituted industrial action, having instructed its members on British Rail to refuse to work voluntary overtime and rest days and not to book on for duty on January 13 and 14. However, because of many misleading reports which have been circulated, I feel, as general secretary of the Society, that in the light of the important issues at stake, there is a need to set the record straight. Let me therefore present the facts.

Negotiations on the 1981 pay round for railway workers were due to be completed in time for new rates of pay to be introduced as from April 1981. The offer then made by the British Railways Board to the three railway trade unions was found to be totally unacceptable; after a breakdown of negotiations at the Railway Staff National Council, the industry's senior negotiating body, all the unions decided that the pay claims should be remitted to the industry's independent arbitration body (the Railway Staff National Tribunal), which sat on June 8, 1981, under the chairmanship of Lord McCarthy.

The outcome was an award by the tribunal for the rates of pay of railwaymen/women to be raised by 3 per cent from April 20, 1981, with a further increase of 3 per cent from August 1, 1981. All three unions accepted the arbitrators' findings, even though the award was substantially lower than the claims submitted, but the British Railways Board took the unprecedented step of stating that they were not prepared to introduce the pay recommendations.

Subsequently, following discussions between representatives of the Board and the unions at the Railway Staff National Council on August 3, 1981, it was decided that, in the light of the Board's intransigence, industrial action should be instituted.

After this decision, the Advisory, Conciliation and

An open letter from Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef

Arbitration Service intervened. Prolonged discussions in mid-August between all the parties concerned resulted in two separate agreements on pay and on productivity.

The agreement on pay was in line with the award of the national tribunal: an 8 per cent increase from April 20 and a further 3 per cent from August 8, 1981.

This agreement was specific and unconditional, and this is supported by the fact that the British Railways Board later issued management circulars instructing how the new rates of pay should be implemented; for instance, circular letter No 121 dated September 1981, which informed staff of the arrangements for the payment of the 3 per cent from January 1982 (backdated to August 1981).

A separate understanding

on productivity provided for

discussions to be resumed within the railway negotiation machinery, which for footplate staff is the loco-motive section of the Railway Staff Joint Council. This is the accepted method by which both management and unions may pursue to a higher level their disagreements.

Aslef have attempted to

use this procedure to discuss the issue with railway management, but the BR Board

has not responded to this.

A married man of 28 raped the 15-year-old who was biding for him. His good record and position in the community persuaded the judge to suspend his sentence.

The appeal court took a different view. The judge had considered only the interests of the accused; he had neglected the impact of the experience on the girl, and the duty of the court to deter others. An effective sentence of three years imprisonment was substituted.

This case was tried in Ontario; in England the original sentence would stand. Almost every decision which an English judge makes is subject to appellate review, with one exception.

An excessively lenient sentence, which fails to reflect the public interest, cannot be challenged in a higher court.

The only appeal is to public opinion; denunciation in the press, demonstrations in the streets and demands for the removal of the judge take place if the judge fails to reflect the public interest.

The Board's action was to say the least, disreputable and brings into question the validity of the industry's negotiating procedures. Aslef, having followed the stated procedures and failed to reach agreement, remitted its claims for independent arbitration and conciliation.

The BR Board has unilaterally reneged on an agreement, using as a pretence for its action Aslef's alleged refusal to make progress on productivity, particularly over the issue of flexible rostering, which would bring about the elimination of a guaranteed eight-hour day, a privilege enjoyed by most British workers.

Finally, let me state that Aslef is willing to enter into constructive talks at any time to end this dispute.

I have written this letter at

some length so that you may

have a better understanding

of the issues which divide Aslef and the BR Board.

There is a clear attempt to blackmail Aslef into agreeing to arrangements which would

not be acceptable to its membership or indeed to most British workers.

I am therefore sorry for any inconvenience suffered by commuters, though I feel

sure that having considered

what has been said in this letter, there will be a better

understanding of the issues.

Yours sincerely,

Ray Buckton

## After the rape fine, the case for changing the system

by David Thomas

Another common problem is the dangerously unstable offender who has received a determinate sentence from which he will be released by a fixed date, rather than the indefinite sentence which would have authorized his detention until he can safely be discharged. There is no

way such a sentence can be corrected.

Why is legal opinion generally so firmly against the idea of a prosecution appeal on sentence? None of the arguments against the proposal stands up to close analysis.

• A prosecution appeal on sentence would be a form of

double jeopardy. This is inconclusive — a prosecution appeal from a jury's verdict of no guilty would be a different matter.

• A prosecution appeal would subject the defendant to a further period of anxiety and stress after his trial is over. This is true, but the defendant is not the only one with a legitimate interest in the outcome of the case. The present system leaves the grievances of the victim and the general public unresolved indefinitely.

• Why should it matter if a few excessively lenient sentences are passed, when so many crimes go undetected? This misses the point: the sentence of a court is a formal value judgment on the conduct in question, which may set standards or affect attitudes throughout the community.

• The prosecution has no responsibility in sentencing and therefore it would be inconsistent to allow the prosecution to appeal. This is the least persuasive argument of all, confusing as it does the role of the advocate for the prosecution in court with the responsibility of the prosecuting authority. Commitment for the Crown does make a difference on sentence, but the whole purpose of a criminal prosecution is to secure the imposition of a sanction on the alleged offender.

At every stage in the process — the choice of charge, the choice of mode of trial — decisions made by the

The *Merry Widow* later this year, though apparently Miss Andrews was too happy with the script at the time, will be the first to be produced. The case law of sentencing in England, although rich in detail, is weakened by its concentration on sentences of imprisonment. Decisions on such measures as probation are few and far between. In a system which allows an appeal solely to the defendant, only the more severe sentences will be challenged, and the development of principle will be limited to them.

Nine years after the introduction of community service orders, appellate decisions examining their use can be counted on the fingers of one hand. A challenge by the prosecution to such an order made by a trial court would provide the occasion for an authoritative discussion of the relevant criteria.

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David Thomas is the author of *Principles of Sentencing*.

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## Streisand tipped to star in

### The White Hotel

Mr D. M. Thomas, whose admirable novel *The White Hotel*, was one of the runners-up in last year's Booker Prize competition, is off to the United States tomorrow for a six-month spell teaching "creative writing" and modern British poetry and fiction at the American University in Washington DC. Over the weekend he later told me that apart from taking the opportunity to promote the American sales of his book, which goes into paperback in March, he also hopes to talk to multi-millionaire land developer turned film producer, Sir Philip Green, who has bought the film rights to *The White Hotel*.

Barbara Streisand, who was directed by Zeffirelli and starred Brooke Shields, and also owns the rights to William Styron's *Sophie's Choice*, in which Meryl Streep will play Sophie, Thomas tells me that there is a persistent and, he hopes, "well-founded" rumour that Barbara Streisand will play the role of his book's heroine, Lisa Erdman, half-Jewish opera singer. "I believe that Miss Streisand got very interested about the possibility of playing the role very early on," he said. "She appears to have seen it as a new development for her."

## Science practical

I have now had quite a few letters from distinguished academics, and one from a Bishop, with their

views about practical insights achieved by the social sciences, and I hope to give space to several of them during the week. For today, however, I bring you a "mini-scoop" what is described as "first trawl" from within the Social Science Research Council's own office.

This is not a corporate entry, as it



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## WHO WILL APPEAL TO THE MINERS?

The ballot of the coal miners this week will, if it goes the wrong way, make the blizzards seem like a pretty snowstorm in a crystal. Stocks may be high and so may be the Government's and the public's determination to see it through. But there is no glossing the economic havoc. In the reports from the coalfields, and notably from our Labour Editor today, it seems that there may be little enthusiasm in striking for pay but a desire to support the union executive and to express hostility to the Government on general grounds.

A sense of this no doubt explains the thick blanket of silence that has fallen on the subject of pay, but especially pit pay, since Ministers may well feel that anything they have to say will be counterproductive. But other people who aspire to leadership have a responsibility to the national interest. Nobody can expect much from Mr Benn and his friends. The left of the Labour Party rubs its hands at the prospect of confrontation and a national breakdown. But there are no inhibitions on Mr Michael Foot, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr James

Callaghan or Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Steel. It is a disturbing phenomenon of modern politics in Britain that party leaders have come to exult privately or publicly at the difficulties of the governing party even when they know the government is acting in the national interest. Conservative Central Office was gleeful at the winter of discontent though it was a national as well as a Labour disaster.

There is a simple appeal that can be made by men the miners trust. It is that every percentage point added to what is already offered represents thousands more on the dole and hardship for their fellow countrymen, especially the old. Coal miners are rightly at the top of the table for manual pay. They owe this in part to the successful productivity scheme which their new President warned them would be dangerous (which it has not been) and would not pay (which it has). But the present offer is eminently fair. It is far better than the private sector. It is far more than the country can bear or the coalfields as a whole justify. A long strike or an excessive

wage settlement will simply make more pits uneconomic and put more mining jobs at risk. But self-interest, though it is a real argument, is not the one necessarily that can tell.

Miners live in isolated areas but historically they have always had a consciousness of their sense of community with other working people. Do they really want to punish everyone else? Is it the spirit of the Durham miners' gala that great power should be used to visit great hardship on millions of ordinary people? One does not underestimate the grievances of the past that can be exploited in the memory of the coalfields but miners as a body are a hardworking and sensible group who have shown a sense of responsibility to their fellow working people more often than they are credited. If the miners could be made to see the genuine nature of the issue, with all political bile removed, they would surely vote yes at this crucial time in Britain's painful and uncertain journey from slump to recovery. It is this appeal to their better instincts, as much as to self-interest, which ought to be made this week.

## THE NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The year 1982, as may well have escaped the attention of most readers, has been officially dubbed by the Government as the Year of Information Technology. It is not a particularly elegant slogan. Nor is it a particularly elucidating one. But it is an important theme and one which the Government is right in pursuing as an exception to its normal distaste for industrial policy. Put broadly, the phrase embraces everything from the home computer to satellite communications: such has been the rapidity of development already in but one area that nobody these days thinks anything of looking into Warsaw streets by means of a satellite picture or having his voice lobbed cleanly to Australia through outer space on the international telephone.

It is not surprising that the most eager advocates of information technology proclaim its importance as equal to that of the industrial revolution. That revolution saw a total change in the means of manufacture and this one is envisaged as seeing a total change in the means of organizing society and its knowledge, overthrowing the old need for centralized units and repetitive labour and substituting a new decentralized society with infinite leisure.

Heady stuff. And the most immediate reaction of British commentators is to say that the £80m which the British Government plans to spend over the next three years is not nearly enough, especially when compared with the sums being spent by the United States and Japan. This is not quite fair; nor is it the right point for advocacy.

cheap micro-computing power in the office and in industrial processes. Much of what the government can do, and much of what it is trying to do, with the propaganda campaign associated with Information Technology Year, is to push the message

that there is something else the government can do.

Where it does seem much less effective than its main competitors is in its willingness to use the full force of its machinery to back its beliefs. The French and Japanese will not only pick out areas of concentrated assistance, as the British are now doing, but will also do their best to ensure growth and success by directing public purchasing and combining bureaucracy behind the chosen enterprises. Despite the efforts of the Industry Department, our programme is still confused by the differing pulls of the Home Office, which controls the allocation of frequencies on the air, the Department of Education, the Treasury and other departments.

It is not easy to do all this, given EEC rules of open competition and the dictates of government for both home preference and public spending. But it should be the line logically pursued.

If the government really wishes to develop indigenous suppliers and users of new technology, it should embark now on a larger British Telecom investment in electronic switching, in more rapid computerization of tax and benefits, in a few more daring investments in communications and in information. Of course it will have some failures. But so did Watt, Newcomen, Hargreaves and Stephenson.

rather more effectively, at least in terms of seats won.

But Mr Steel became leader of a weakened band of Liberal MPs who may be reckoned among the most self-willed independents since the university seats were abolished by Clement Attlee's government. Today he has no more Liberals in the Commons than Clement Attlee had in 1945-51. His answer is obvious: join anybody who will go or be pushed towards proportional representation to cash in on second choice votes.

Mr Steel belongs to the radical wing of the Liberal Party and stands halfway towards Fabian socialism. How that may be reconciled with historic Liberalism he still needs to explain. He had no intellectual or conscientious scruples about his pact with the Labour Party. And successive surveys have shown that British management is less aware than any of its colleagues in Europe of the importance of the era of

SDP can impose conditions that constitutionally are ultra vires for himself.

The Asquithians, who tend to be the long-serving and most loyal Liberals, have an affectionate memory for their party's history. They remember the split in the early 1920s, when Liberal leaders and rank and file went two ways — to the Conservatives and Labour. They remember 1931, when another split occurred. They remember how, under Clement Attlee in 1945-51, the Liberal run in the Commons divided six one way and six the other with Lady Megan Lloyd-George leading the Fabian socialist group.

Meanwhile, they also remember the Conservatives could count on nearly 30 National Liberal votes from MPs who masqueraded as L and C and L, or frank Nat Lib. They formed an integral part of the Conservative Party, although for appearance's sake they had their own Chief Whip, Sir Herbert Butcher. When Harold Macmillan succeeded Eden as Prime Minister in January 1957, Sir Herbert was one of six back bench leaders consulted by Lord Salisbury, the principal kingmaker. Today no Conservative fights under the Liberal label; National Liberalism is dead.

A large section of the party he leads, however, old or young, high or low, became or were born Liberals precisely because they want no truck with socialism. They might be called the Asquithian survivors, or the inheritors of the Asquith authorized version of Liberalism. Moreover, on sound Liberal principles, they have local autonomy and cannot be dictated to by an authoritarian leader, as recent troubles in Glasgow and other constituencies illustrate. Nationally, Mr Steel might propose, locally, autonomous associations, the first to come into being during the extension of the suffrage in the nineteenth century, will continue to dispose. Mr Steel now says the

"grand old party", and there are still plenty of influential Liberals around who know their party history and profoundly suspect the deal with the SDP to which Mr Steel continues to try to commit them. The next logical move is not merely to choose a single leader (would he be the comparatively inexperienced Mr Steel?) but a joint bipartisan conference to settle policy and a coordinated general election manifesto. There is a lot of stuff for argument there. The troubles of the coalition are only just beginning, and not only Bill Rodgers will make sure that adversary politics will be the name of the game.

**David Wood**

## Breaking the Liberal mould

Against the fashion, this column has refused to be beguiled into accepting the claim of the SDP-Liberal Alliance to have broken the mould of bipartisan British politics. A rich harvest of votes at Warrington, Croydon and Crosby has made no more difference than a hundred opinion polls showing that the Gang of Four and Mr David Steel might come into power at the next general election on a landslide far more catastrophic than anything we saw in 1931 or 1945. On one of the sillier projections of opinion poll figures, Conservatives in the Commons would be cut down to eight or nine members, and the Labour Party would be able to travel to Westminster, if they thought the journey worthwhile, in a double-decker bus. Even most of the sensible comment on the early months of the Alliance has been a triumph of media hope over experience.

Nevertheless, one thing is certain and another thing is probable. The certainty is that the mould of the Liberal Party has again been broken. The probability is that the mould of the Labour Party has been cracked, though not yet entirely beyond repair.

It is possible to rationalize Mr Steel's commitment, as Liberal leader, to the idea of pacts or coalitions. He remembers Jo Grimond inspiring his conference to "march to the sound of the gong" and to feast on "the red meat" of power, as he remembers also that all that uncharacteristic conference rhetoric got the Liberal Party nowhere. He remembers Jeremy Thorpe as leader singing Grimond's tune

## Sentencing in rape cases

From Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South (Labour)

Sir, Your Legal Correspondent, Marcel Barlins, reports (January 8) that I am pressing for the judge in the recent rape case to increase the sentence under a rarely used provision of the Courts Act, 1971".

Miners live in isolated areas but historically they have always had a consciousness of their sense of community with other working people. Do they really want to punish everyone else? Is it the spirit of the Durham miners' gala that great power should be used to visit great hardship on millions of ordinary people?

One does not underestimate the grievances of the past that can be exploited in the memory of the coalfields but miners as a body are a hardworking and sensible group who have shown a sense of responsibility to their fellow working people more often than they are credited.

If the miners could be made to see the genuine nature of the issue, with all political bile removed, they would surely vote yes at this crucial time in Britain's painful and uncertain journey from slump to recovery.

It is this appeal to their better instincts, as much as to self-interest, which ought to be made this week.

The fact is that I asked the Lord Chancellor to remind Judge Richards that under section 11(2) he, and only he, had the power to vary his decision within 28 days.

The section (now consolidated) was designed to allow for rectifying mistakes in sentencing and it is up to the judge to decide whether or not there has been a miscarriage of justice.

The judge was quoted in the press as referring inquirers to David Thomas's book, *Principles of Sentencing*. But in an old edition of the book the term "contributory negligence", which the judge used to justify a mere fine for rape, referred only to the length of sentence, and the phrase was removed from the later edition.

The author has assured me that there is nothing in his book which would support imposing a fine in a case of rape.

Judge Richards relied on an out-of-date legal textbook. He misunderstood its contents. And he failed to appreciate that "contributory negligence" has no legal place in determining whether or not a rapist should be allowed to walk free. I shall be interested to see whether he acts, or fails to act, within the 28 days.

Yours faithfully,

JACK ASHLEY,  
House of Commons.  
January 8.

From Mr R. G. Marshall-Andrews

Sir, Your otherwise excellent leader (January 7) on the sentence for rape passed by Judge Richards does not identify the main danger inherent in the judgment.

The judge's assumption that, in a civilised society, it is culpable for one person to trust another, albeit a stranger, is a dangerous and self-fulfilling ordinance. It fails to comprehend the fundamental principle that civilised societies are based upon mutual trust.

The more we inhibit our freedom of action through fear, the more that element of trust recedes, leaving the increasingly paranoid atmosphere of mutual suspicion and trepidation. Within such an atmosphere crime and self-seeking flourish at the expense of order and cheerful self-discipline.

Thus the victim in this case was not "asking for it"; she was behaving as a normal, trusting human being, behaviour which benefits us all. It is the abuse of that trust which deserves, and should receive, stern justice.

Yours sincerely,  
R. G. MARSHALL-ANDREWS,  
2 Marchmont Gardens,  
Richmond, Surrey.

From Mr Conrad Dehn, QC

Sir, The current furor over the non-custodial sentence imposed in a recent rape case highlights yet again the defect in our legal system that (except in limited circumstances on a question of law) the Crown has no right to appeal against sentence.

If the Crown had such a right a sentence which was too lenient or otherwise inappropriate could be reviewed and altered by the Court of Appeal at the instance of the Crown after, of course, hearing the parties. Oppressive conduct on the part of the Crown could be avoided by providing that such an appeal should be brought only with leave of the Court of Appeal.

The existence of such a right would not only allow public disquiet and indignation on particular cases but help to bring about greater uniformity in sentencing generally.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD DEHN,  
Fountain Court, Temple, EC4.

January 8.

## Detailed Pole

From Mr Kevin R. Grant

Sir, In your Christmas Eve chronody for justice you gazed all round the world before concluding that concern for one individual life is the essential starting point for concern about

acting on this principle may I appeal through your columns for the release of one Polish intellectual, Professor Wladislaw Bartoszewski?

This great patriot was imprisoned by the Nazis in Auschwitz and afterwards by the communists in the Gulag. He is Professor of Modern History in Lublin University. He was decorated by Israel as Righteous among the Nations for his heroic work during the German occupation.

Professor Bartoszewski broadcast extensively on the Polish uprising against the Nazis on Warsaw Radio, Programme 3 during the summer months. He was seen on Polish television screens at 10.30 pm on Saturday, December 12, where he was taking part in the first Polish Cultural Congress since the war. Within hours he was "denounced and isolated", his name being included in a radio listing.

General Jaruzelski could find no better means of demonstrating his good faith to an attentive world than by releasing Professor Bartoszewski to travel to the West. Avowal is worthless; evidence alone will suffice.

Yours sincerely,

KEVIN R. GRANT,

27 St John's Road,  
Sidcup, Kent.

January 8.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Troubled journey for London Transport

From Councillor Robert Vigars

Sir, As a local politician whose quality and lack of sophistication have so distressed Sir Richard Way (January 4), I would not presume to share his omniscience as to the intentions of the members of Parliament who debated the Act of 1969.

But, with Lord Plummer (then Mr Desmond Plummer, Leader of the council), I was responsible for the detailed negotiations with Mrs Barbara Castle and Mr Richard Marsh on the terms for the reorganisation announced by the Minister of Transport on July 2, 1968, and can be confident as to the intentions of the council and of the minister at that time.

In a speech to the council on July 9, 1968, Mr Desmond Plummer said:

Our objective in all negotiations has been to secure a financial settlement which would adequately protect the ratepayers because our first duty is to be end London Transport's monopoly and to allow open competition in the provision of bus services. Advantage could thereby be taken of the flexibility and efficiency of small-scale enterprises, involving limited capital resources, so that the firms which give the consumer what he wants are those most likely to succeed.

The successful liberalization of long-distance coaches confirms the view that the arguments deployed in the late twenties and early thirties for administrative integration and tight control of passenger road transport are now irrelevant and have long been harmful to the interests of consumers.

An end to London Transport's monopoly would be perfectly consistent with subsidies to say specific services which are judged to be particularly desirable on social grounds. There are some excellent arguments for public transport subsidies — but not for blanket assistance to inefficient monopolies.

These objectives were fulfilled so well that by the end of 1973 a revenue surplus of £84m had accrued.

The break came in approving the budget for 1974, when the council resolved that "having regard to the constraints (on fares) imposed by the Price and Pay Code... the council will make a revenue grant in 1974 of up to £5m to enable the Executive to balance its revenue account in that year".

Thus deficit budgeting in accordance with the policies of the incoming Labour Administration at County Hall was conveniently justified by the Government's requirements under the statutory Price and Pay Code, which prevented fares increases.

A revenue grant was then considered inevitable, and one may hazard a guess that the House of Lords would have found the grant in those circumstances authorized by the 1969 Act.

In later years price control ended, but the habit of deficit budgeting had become endemic and its legality went unquestioned and uncontested, so long as the burden on the ratepayers remained tolerable. The Conservative Administration of 1977 aimed to restore visibility but in the event failed to do so.

The financial resources of local government are not capable of sustaining massive transport subsidy. As a Conservative I question whether massive subsidy is either necessary or desirable, but so long as this remains a political issue — as it will in the foreseeable future — then I agree with Sir Richard Way that control must revert to central government. His alternative proposal for a regional PTA

was not "asking for it"; it was behaving as a normal, trusting human being, behaviour which benefits us all.

As for Mr Moss's nightmare vision of people joyriding "all day long if they wish", this is as fantastic as it is indicative of Mr Moss's evident unfamiliarity with London Transport and its users.

Yours etc,  
SIMON P. N. RAINES,  
6 Maresfield Gardens, NW3.  
January 4.

From Mr S. P. N. Raines

Sir, Mr Monty Moss's letter (December 31) surely misses the point. The one thing that does make sense in the "Fares Fair" system is the related but urgently needed introduction of a "zonal" fare structure for London.

New York, Paris, Brussels, Zurich, to cite at random, all have zone systems for fares and have found that they are simpler for passengers to use, produce fewer queues at ticket offices and machines, thereby increasing efficiency, and are less labour-intensive to operate. Why should London be different?

As for Mr Moss's nightmare vision of people joyriding "all day long if they wish", this is as fantastic as it is indicative of Mr Moss's evident unfamiliarity with London Transport and its users.

Yours sincerely,  
HANS KELLER,  
3 Frogmore Gardens, NW3.  
December 30.

From Mr Derek Walters

Sir, The music colleges of today are attended by students who were not yet born when Webern wrote his Five Orchestral Pieces. Yet still the number of non-tonal compositions which have achieved popular appeal is not long enough to be counted on one finger.

It is, I think, reasonably certain that this play, now from the English countryside, is pre-Christian and indeed prehistoric. For centuries it has been kept basically in its original form and handed down by word of mouth. It is the folk play, and its age is numbered not in hundreds but in thousands of years.



## Television

**'Omnibus'** driven in the wrong direction

The great difficulty about aiming at everybody is that you can end up by hitting nobody. The two fundamental questions in communication must surely be: What am I trying to say? and, should the answer appear worthy of promulgation. Who am I talking to? I do not think *Omnibus* (BBC 1), which might do well not to take its title too seriously, has asked itself either.

Last night it made a tentative, almost timorous start, with Barry Norman, having possibly felt uncomfortable talking about films, looking extremely ill at ease with his metamorphosis, not even appearing to have much faith in his quips, suspecting perhaps they belonged somewhere else.

Well, these are early days,

but I think he might have to change his philosophy. A somewhat gauche article in *Radio Times*, more an apologia for his apprehensions than a definition of an attitude, has him saying that the common factor between nearly all arts is that they are designed to entertain. They are not. Art primarily fulfills the artist; applause is secondary — there is the line between art and commercialism.

He is wrong, too, in quarrelling with the description "arts programme" which, he is said to think, makes many people automatically reach for the off switch.

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Then there was Rick Wakeman swinging between those organs and seeming to



Norman: ill at ease

be telling us that the musical version of Orwell's 1984, which he is doing with Tim Rice, might have a happy ending (start a rotating George) though it was really in Tim's hands.

This was followed by Edward Heath, former Prime Minister, well-known sailor, author, choir conductor and now revealed as an enthusiast for Japanese art, whipping round the Great Japan Exhibition trailed by Norman. I had a vague feeling that Heath, who is splendid in every way, was not just there because of his primacy in the field.

So not a good *Omnibus* then but, with 18 to go, good wishes. Attitude first, I would think, then content, then format and forget about *The South Bank Show*. And if Norman is worried about what he does not know, then he should be a reporter.

King's Royal on BBC1, in ten parts, looks from the first like being a real dish of Sunday night cold porridge, one of these tedious rich family sagas. Tom Bell, who has my sympathies, appears as the Scots family's head, self-made, self-opinionated, with sentiments which though the series is set around 1874, reminded me of Ian Paisley. Bell is Fergus King, a mean-minded grotesque tycoon in conflict with his son who, God help and love us, wants to marry a Catholic, and everybody else: the kind of man who brings Christianity into disrepute. I cannot imagine how he will end up, but I will not be with him.

Yorkshire Television's *Sunday Best* aims to put a sparkle in 14 of our Sunday evenings with what appeared from this first programme to be jocular Christianity. It is presented by Frank Topping with Donald Swann and Marian Davies and may undergo a change as it progresses, but I could not sing along with this one — though, as may be apparent, I could have done with a sparkle.

Dennis Hackett

*Omnibus* is driving in the wrong direction.

Dennis Hackett

"Pennies from Heaven" is a hopelessly esoteric big budgeter ... a lugubrious, neo-Brechtian musical exercise of notable pretension and virtually no artistic payoff." — *Daily Variety*.

"Pennies from Heaven" is so startlingly original that it leaves you open-mouthed and a little dazed ... it's the movie of the year." — *Los Angeles Herald Examiner*.

Dennis Potter professes no surprise that the \$19m movie version of his nine-hour television serial *Pennies from Heaven*, screened by the BBC in 1978, is so violently dividing the American critics. Time magazine hated it, Newsweek raved over it and so did Pauline Kael in *The New Yorker*. *The New York Times* liked it — and the Hollywood trade papers worked themselves into a venomous frenzy about it.

The first public reaction to the film, which has just opened in the United States, appears cool. Both Potter and the director, Herbert Ross, whose films include *The Turning Point* and *Nijinsky*, agree that the picture will need careful nurturing if it is to be accepted by filmgoers in America.

Potter has translated his British tale of Arthur Parker, the tattered West Country song-sheet salesman, to a depression-era Chicago. The story remains essentially the same: that of a man with an unscrupulous element who lives in a fantasy world where life is like the words of the Tin Pan Alley songs he peddles, while his real existence descends lower and lower into the depths.

In the movie version Arthur

dreams on a large Hollywood scale with Busby Berkeley chorus-lines and casts of thousands. It is a far cry from the simple, effective, small-screen British version. But, says Potter, deliberately so. "English fantasies" he says, "are dreamed on a more intimate scale. Such an approach would have ruined the film. You had to relate directly to the American way of thinking and dreaming, to Astaire and Rogers and the big movie musicals which would have been an American Arthur's frame of reference."

But if Americans, as Potter suggests, dream bigger dreams, they also tend not to like surprises. And this is the biggest source of the difficulties US audiences are likely to have with the film.

At a screening in Los Angeles I recently attended one woman was positively outraged. "It's disgusting," she said, apparently referring to the picture's mixture of blunt sexuality, which some Americans have perceived as aberrant, and the musical genre which sets them up to expect roses and rainbows. "There's not even a

story," she continued. "And they spent all that money".

That reaction does not surprise Potter. "Anything that mixes categories, is not on the right shelf doesn't have the right price or colour with the right ribbon, will throw some people. Americans like things to be ruthlessly categorized. But unless there's a place for films to live in categories, cross lines, break new ground, then film as an art form becomes totally moribund."

Fully aware of the difficulties the film presents, MGM, the home of sugar-and-spice musicals from the era of Garland and Gene Kelly, are carefully trying to condition the public not to expect the film to be an updated version of the *Sing Crosby Thirties* musical of the same name.

What may be confusing audiences still further is the fact that Arthur is played in the film by Steve Martin, whose reputation in America is that of a clean-cut and original comedian who appeals to a mainly under-25 audience. He could not be further from Bob Hoskins' Parker in the British version.

Potter finds Thirties Chicago an apt locale for the story and comments: "With the film version I started again with page one, scene one. I knew I had to cut away three-quarters of the original. I don't think people will say 'Look what Hollywood has wrought on Dennis Potter'. There are to be differences. They won't regard it as spelling or evasion or compromise. It's distilled but it's all there. It's not a Hollywood

botching of the original. I proudly stand by both pieces. The Hollywood nightmare didn't happen to me."

Ross, whose wife Norah Kaye found the project almost by accident when visiting England, says: "No one has ever attempted to treat musicals in this fashion. Even Dennis is unable to define the precise genre. It's a morality play, and deeply Christian — a very serious piece of work, the most ambitious and difficult film I've ever undertaken."

At first even Ross had trouble finding a studio willing to finance the picture. "Some admired the

quality of it but they felt it was dangerous material," he says. "It deals with painful personal issues, death, adultery, the murder of a young girl and suicide. It's very, very black."

Potter is convinced the film will find its audience in the long run. "How people divide on it is important to MGM," he says, "but not to me. Some films everybody bubbles about and forgets a week later. This one is not as sweet on the tip of the tongue immediately as most musicals. It's the difference between lemonade and Burgundy. I think it will stay in the minds longer than most films do."

## Concerts

## Virtues of musical intensity

## Lindsay Quartet

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

Peter Cropper, leader of the Lindsay Quartet, thanked us on Friday for turning out on an inclement evening, but it would be a dull heart that did not venture a little snow for the sake of Schubert's Trout Quintet, that monument to pure musical enjoyment (and a fish that slipped through Anthony Burgess's net the other day, when he was rewriting the history of music for us all).

The Lindsays, in this shared series of new year recitals, centred on string quartets, were also offering Beethoven's op 18 no 1 in F major, first of the glorious canon, still entertainment music, although I see what Burgess was suggesting.

The slow movement is more intense than was usual in Viennese classical style of Haydn age (but there are parallels in late Mozart and Haydn), and the Lindsays

made a purely musical virtue of that intensity. They took quite a brusque view of the outer movements, as if exhilarated by a country walk on just such a wintry day, the finale defiant rather than delighted.

That was in the context of Mozart's "Dissonance" Quartet, K465 in C, which had come first and which, despite the slow introduction whose grinding discords, miraculously resolved, suggested the nickname, blissfully espoused the pleasure principle.

It was given a reading of outstanding love and perception, exquisitely balanced and emotionally weighted — the slow movement perhaps an iota short on tuneful smoothness, the trio of the minuet slightly faster, unprofitably so, as it turned out (*in tempo* better, if only they would believe in it). At this level of quartet-playing, one cannot disagree.

So to the Trout Quintet, in

which the Lindsays' second violin yielded place to Rodney Stratford on double-bass and Imogen Cooper as pianist. It was a jocular and playful, but also a discreetly adjusted, reading. Intimacy and easily bouncing rhythms were of its essence, gentle sociability rather than the jostly buzzards which are involved, but can easily be overstressed, to the detriment of the music's effervescent effect.

Miss Cooper, in particular, recognized the need for distinction in piano part largely written in octaves around the top of the treble clef; they easily glare on a modern concert grand.

The cello solos, and the bass in the development of the first movement, indicated that they all work for a while to make us imagine ourselves in a coffee-house or drawing room, not a big modern concert hall.

William Mann

livelier Italian equivalent was suggested by the Caprice.

Though unobtrusively inventive, both these movements were more evocative of particular ambiences than expressions of their composer's artistic personalities.

Greater adventurousness and violence, marked the remaining accordion pieces.

Nordheim's *Dinosaures*, which includes a part for pre-recorded tape, explores many of the techniques players like Mr Conway have pioneered, while Michael Finnissy's *Stomp*, a Park Lane Group Commission receiving its premiere, took a brisk look at jazz.

Max Harrison

once so proud, these were articulated with splendid clarity, not least by the pianist (the work's principal sufferer) in the finale.

The programme's two other Russian representatives were both Rimsky's pupils. There was no doubt as to why Arensky's D minor Piano Trio (1894) was once so popular on these shores: its teasing, elfin Scherzo (with an unashamed waltz as trio) and its elegant Adagio, both artfully scored, were irresistible, even if the more ambitiously ardent outer

## Park Lane Group

## Purcell Room

The spotlight turned on the trombone and the human voice for the last recital of this year's PLG Young Artists and Twentieth-Century Music series. The idea was to explore the similarities between the two, a notion made explicit in the French text which surfaces from Vinko Globokar's *Discourse 2* for trombone and tape.

Although it has little more to say than the Berio Sequenze which inspired it, and says it no more interestingly, John Kenny gave a compellingly virtuosic performance, pitting his wits against the tape's synthesized babel, like one beast calling to another across a primeval submarine jungle. His deft manipulation of a variety of muted in the first performance of George Nicholson's *Slide Show* gave us something to focus on in an overlong, laboured object lesson on how the instrument functions, one which any observant brass band devotee could learn rather more enjoyably.

As the tired analogy was pressed home, a growing longing to hear the human voice itself was rewarded in Catherine Wyn-Rogers's deeply affective performances.

A vastly resonant, securely produced and warmly expressive instrument, her contralto could kindle the torrid ecstasy of Bartok's *Five Songs*, Op 15, or darken into a dreamlike drifting of a variety of muted in the first performance of George Nicholson's *Slide Show* gave us something to focus on in an overlong, laboured object lesson on how the instrument functions, one which any observant brass band devotee could learn rather more enjoyably.

Her accompanist, Stephen Betteridge, provided bright, if occasionally blurred, colouring to Poulen's *emblème* *Bestiæ*, while Michael Finnissy played his own piano part in *Green Bushes*, a variegated dappling of light against Miss Wyn-Rogers's often breathtakingly beautiful modulation of vowel sounds through the slow, modal unfolding of its folk tale.

Hilary Finch

*Michael White  
by Christopher Thomas  
Produced by Michael White*

**JOHN WILLIAM RUSHTON  
AND FORTUNE MADGE RYAN  
and PETER JONES**

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**Joan Chissell**

That said, everyone at the penultimate concert of the Nash Ensemble's Russian series on Saturday night must have relished the chance of meeting the old orchestral wizard in such unfamiliar guise, the more since the performance did so much to conceal its repetitiveness. Tingling rhythm in the neo-classical opening Allegro, a strong sense of direction in the meandering Andante and a pinch of humour in the concluding Rondo all worked wonders. As for the fugatos

of which the composer was

movements showed a few seams. All praise to the players here too, as again to those who supplied such piquant accompaniments (piano and mixed instrumental) in four sets of Stravinsky's songs bravely sung in Russian by Elizabeth Gale with stylishly cool yet creamy-toned precision.

The obligatory Mozart of this series was the Horn Quintet, K407, with John Finney irreproachable in agility and balance.



## Television

## 'Omnibus' driven in the wrong direction

The great difficulty about aiming at everybody is that you can end up by hitting nobody. The two fundamental questions in communication must surely be: What am I trying to say? and, should the answer appear worthy of promulgation. Who am I talking to? I do not think *Omnibus* (BBC 1), which might do well not to take its title too seriously, has asked itself either.

Last night it made a tentative, almost timorous start, with Barry Norman, having possibly felt uncomfortable talking about films, looking extremely ill at ease with his metamorphosis, not even appearing to have much faith in his quips, suspecting perhaps they belonged somewhere else.

Well, these are early days, but I think he might have to change his philosophy. A somewhat gauche article in *Radio Times*, more an apologia for his apprehensions than a definition of an attitude, has him saying that the common factor between nearly all arts is that they are designed to entertain. They are not. Art primarily fulfills the artist; applause is secondary — there is the line between art and commercialism.

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Paul Griffiths

**"Her Royal Highness...?"**  
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## **Capitalization and week's change**

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Price Chg's Gross Div  
Last on per day  
Ind. sec. div. yield

| Stock                | Firm | Ch'rs | Int. | Gross  | Price  | Ch'rs   | Gross          | Div.              | Price  | Ch'rs   | Gross          | Div. | Price     | Ch'rs     | Gross           | Div. | Price  | Ch'rs   | Gross          | Div.      | Price        |           |                |     |     |      |     |     |
|----------------------|------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------------|--------|---------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------|--------|---------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
|                      | Firm | Int.  | last | on     | Friday | Ch'rs   | last           | on                | Friday | Ch'rs   | last           | on   | Friday    | Ch'rs     | last            | on   | Friday | Ch'rs   | last           | on        | Friday       |           |                |     |     |      |     |     |
|                      |      |       | week | yield  | week   | Company | Capitalization | div               | pe     | Company | Capitalization | div  | pe        | Company   | Capitalization  | div  | pe     | Company | Capitalization | div       | pe           |           |                |     |     |      |     |     |
| <b>BRITISH FUNDS</b> |      |       |      |        |        |         |                |                   |        |         |                |      |           |           |                 |      |        |         |                |           |              |           |                |     |     |      |     |     |
| 82976                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 5,378  | 14.302 |         | 2,176,000      | Eaton & Robbins   | 22     | -1      | 0.1            | 0.6  | 5,624,000 | Metallrax | 49              | -1   | 1.1    | 7.8     | 6.5            | 5,372,000 | Wade Potters | 33        | -1             | 1.1 | 6.7 | 11.5 |     |     |
| 82977                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 14.317 | 12.228 |         | 2,027,000      | Empire Stores     | 72     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.1  | 6.2       | 5,028,000 | Mettley         | 14   | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 7.4       | 6.6          | 5,028,000 | Wadkin Ind.    | 63  | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.6 |
| 82978                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 5,814  | 12.871 |         | 2,030,000      | Env. China Clay   | 150    | -1      | 0.1            | 6.8  | 6.5       | 5,162,000 | Midland Ind.    | 58   | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 6.5       | 6.5          | 5,162,000 | Walker J. Gold | 35  | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82979                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 9,824  | 12.236 |         | 2,033,000      | Ericsson          | 520    | -1      | 0.1            | 6.0  | 5.2       | 4,516,000 | Milletts Leis.  | 53   | -1     | 0.1     | 0.9            | 12.0      | 8.1          | 4,516,000 | Ward N.Y.      | 35  | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82980                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 9,255  | 12.236 |         | 2,034,000      | Erith & Co.       | 59     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.7  | 5.3       | 5,055,000 | McCorquodale    | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 2.0            | 12.0      | 12.4         | 5,055,000 | Ward T. W.     | 231 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82981                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,035,000      | Europa Fertil.    | 79     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.6  | 6.2       | 3,974,000 | Macfarlane      | 83   | -1     | 0.1     | 2.0            | 12.0      | 12.4         | 3,974,000 | Ward White     | 45  | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82982                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,036,000      | Eva Industries    | 201    | -1      | 0.1            | 5.6  | 6.2       | 3,975,000 | Wesminster      | 113  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,975,000 | Watson T.      | 231 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82983                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,037,000      | Evoide Hedges     | 71     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.5  | 6.2       | 3,976,000 | Wexford Eng.    | 29   | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,976,000 | Wethered Glass | 21  | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82984                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,038,000      | Extel Grp         | 225    | -1      | 0.1            | 5.4  | 6.1       | 3,977,000 | Wicks           | 160  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,977,000 | Wicklow Ind.   | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82985                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,039,000      | Expand Metal      | 36     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.4  | 6.1       | 3,978,000 | Wimark A.       | 36   | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,978,000 | Wingate Ind.   | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82986                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,040,000      | APV Hedges        | 221    | -1      | 0.1            | 5.5  | 5.6       | 3,979,000 | Montreal        | 24   | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,979,000 | Wingspan       | 170 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82987                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,041,000      | Argus Bros.       | 49     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.0  | 6.1       | 3,980,000 | Montfort Knit.  | 45   | -1     | 0.1     | 2.0            | 12.0      | 12.4         | 3,980,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82988                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,042,000      | Acres 'A'         | 41     | -1      | 0.1            | 1.0  | 1.0       | 3,981,000 | Moore O'Ferrell | 151  | -1     | 0.1     | 4.0            | 10.5      | 10.5         | 3,981,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82989                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,043,000      | Access Serv.      | 55     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.7  | 5.1       | 3,982,000 | Moore Cruc.     | 150  | -1     | 0.1     | 10.0           | 10.0      | 10.0         | 3,982,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82990                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,044,000      | Access Group      | 176    | -1      | 0.1            | 10.7 | 11.1      | 3,983,000 | Moorehead       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,983,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82991                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,045,000      | Access 'A' & Geo. | 45     | -1      | 0.1            | 5.0  | 5.2       | 3,984,000 | Mowbray         | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,984,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82992                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,046,000      | ATCO              | 45     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,985,000 | Muirhead        | 110  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,985,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82993                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,047,000      | Atken W. C.       | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,986,000 | Murphy J.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,986,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82994                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,048,000      | Autelco           | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,987,000 | Murphy K.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,987,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82995                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,049,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,988,000 | Murphy L.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,988,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82996                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,050,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,989,000 | Murphy M.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,989,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82997                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,051,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,990,000 | Murphy N.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,990,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82998                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,052,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,991,000 | Murphy O.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,991,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 82999                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,053,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,992,000 | Murphy P.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,992,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 83000                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,054,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,993,000 | Murphy Q.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,993,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 83001                | TRC  | 1,400 | 100  | 12,020 | 11.245 |         | 2,055,000      | Bellco            | 46     | -1      | 0.1            | 4.4  | 5.7       | 3,994,000 | Murphy R.       | 148  | -1     | 0.1     | 1.0            | 11.0      | 11.0         | 3,994,000 | Wisehart Ind.  | 121 | -1  | 0.1  | 0.5 | 6   |

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# Business News

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## Halliday Simpson hearing 'soon'

By Drew Johnston

The Stock Exchange disciplinary hearings against the partners of Halliday Simpson, the Manchester stockbrokers accused of unauthorised share dealings, will be heard at the end of next month or in the first two weeks in March, according to Mr Russell Torr, a former partner in the firm and one of the accused.

He and the others named in the investigation received a copy of the three-volume report shortly after it was considered by the Stock Exchange last Tuesday. In a covering letter the Exchange gave a provisional date at which the allegations would be considered. But it was unclear whether each case would be heard separately or whether all the accused would attend the same hearing.

Although the firm has been suspended at its own request since last summer, the individuals can still be fined by the Stock Exchange if the allegations are accepted by the disciplinary committee.

The Stock Exchange has also passed its findings to the Department of Public Prosecutions, which is to consider if there are cases to answer under criminal law.

Mr David Garner, Halliday Simpson's senior partner, declined to comment on the report. None of the accused have accepted the allegations.

## Gill's house option to be challenged

By Philip Robinson

The Post Office pension fund is to claim that Mr Jack Gill's option to buy a company-owned house for £100,000 below its value never appeared in the last account of his former employer.

The fund is heading 10 leading institutions in legal action to stop a £750,000 golden handshake from Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.

Section 54 of the Companies Act states that any material contract between a company and its directors must be shown in the accounts.

The Post Office goes into the High Court today seeking an injunction to stop ACC paying out any cash or selling any property to Mr Gill until its petition that his compensation payoff is too high has been heard in full in February. It is likely that as the Post Office evidence was given to ACC's legal advisers on Friday, the injunction hearing could be adjourned.

If the Post Office loses the full action, it could effectively have to pay for Mr Gill's handshake itself. As part of seeking an injunction, it must agree to pay any damages to ACC which could arise out of the delayed payment.

Mr Gill's solicitor is already considering suing ACC for damages because the deadline for paying Mr Gill £560,000 compensation for loss of office, £72,000 worth of pension rights and selling him the house in Kingswood,



Challengers: Michael Cassidy, pension fund solicitor and Ralph Quartano, Post Office pensions chief

Surrey, has passed. He is due to decide today whether to start proceedings.

Meanwhile, the Post Office will place an amended decision before the High Court this morning, the main grounds of which are that the compensation payment is too high, that no explanation has ever been given as to why Mr Gill suddenly departs after 25 years service, that the company is in breach of Section 54 of the Companies Act and that the circular asking shareholders' approval for the Gill deal was misleading on nine points.

It is understood that the Post Office, during the course of proceedings, intend to inquire into the benefits given to directors by ACC.

The affidavit of Mr Ralph Quartano, Post Office chief executive, whose petition now speaks for 13 per cent of the non-voting shares, is also being filed with the high court today. Attached to it will be details of the house option agreement, Mr Gill's service contract and his termination agreement with ACC.

The Gill payoff has split the ACC boardroom where directors control most of the voting shares.

Golden handshakes, page 12

## More than 3m jobless likely for two years

By Melvyn Westlake

Unemployment is likely to reach 3 million and remain well over that figure for the remainder of this Parliament, even if relatively rapid growth is engineered, according to James Capel, the City stockbrokers, in their economic assessment, published today.

Despite the projected recovery in 1983-84, output will still be below 3 and 4 per cent below its 1979 level by the end of 1983, and manufacturing output, even after strong 7 per cent growth over the next two years, will still be between 10 and 11 per cent below its 1979 peak.

The Government will appear to have little to show for its policies unless the inflation rate can be squeezed down well into single figures.

The broker says signs of improvement in the level of wage settlements in the summer. Nevertheless, it is expected that the rise in average earnings could be held to about 10 or 11 per cent, which together with productivity gains, makes single figure inflation a possibility in 1983.

The Government could improve on this possible outcome by not raising excise duties in line with inflation, as is expected in the next Budget.

In that event, inflation might be brought down to 8 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1982. This would also provide a relative boost to real incomes compared with the Treasury forecast. Lower inflation might also encourage people to spend more of their savings than is expected.

Meanwhile Britain could be heading for a 16 per cent jobless level and the bottom of the EEC unemployment league table, the latest University of Cambridge economic policy review says.

The Committee would have to create 9.5 million extra jobs to bring unemployment down to 5 per cent of the workforce by the end of 1985.

They will argue that unless the terms of the agreement are observed and enforced by the Commission, the entire strategy could be undermined.

British and German Ministers are expected to express their concern that member governments must adhere to the strict timetable laid down last year for the progressive elimination of all state aid to their steel industries by the end of 1985.

The tough approach adopted by the Commission may help to quieten some of the criticisms levelled by the British and German Governments.

This week's meeting will also provide Ministers with an opportunity to discuss the response of consumers to the first phase of a round of price increases, being coordinated by producers across the Community.

At the end of last month, the Commission formally approved payment of state aid totalling £700m by the three governments, but laid down strict conditions, including plant closures in the case of the Belgian steel industry.

The Belgian government has agreed to the closure of two mills in Charleroi and

## EEC steel price strategy 'at risk'

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Crucial discussions on the future of the European steel industry's recovery programme are to be held later this week at an international meeting of Community industry ministers as uncertainty over the effectiveness of the Commission-inspired strategy continues.

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British and German government worried derive from subsidies from the French, Belgian and Italian governments towards the end of last year made without consulting the Commission.

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Although the Commission has managed to introduce a series of price and production controls to curb overcapacity on a range of steel products, it has so far failed to secure any voluntary agreement on controls on wire rod with the integrated producers unable to agree with independent steel producers on a formula.

As unemployment mounts in the United States car, steel and textiles industries, support grows for a wide range of protectionist proposals.

Talbot sticks to Samba

Talbot is keeping the name Samba for its new small car being launched in Britain next month.

The three-door front-wheel drive hatchback is already selling well under the name Samba on the Continent. He expected that to be overcome in time for the lorries to be delivered by the end of this week.

The deal, negotiated by Mr Watson through the Export Credits Guarantee Department, could lead to further orders worth up to £18m.

**BL convoy stranded**



BALCONY STICKS TO SAMBA

Talbot is keeping the name Samba for its new small car being launched in Britain next month.

Samba will be among the country's most economical cars. Its 1124cc engined version can return 60 miles per gallon at a constant 50mph and 48.7mpg in urban driving.

Two other engines for the versatile and desperately needed small car addition to the Talbot fleet are available. Both dealers and the public

**Chinese seek oil partners**

Two Chinese officials are in Hong Kong seeking foreign cooperation and investment in the new offshore oil exploration programme over the next few years.

Modern drilling and production platforms are needed and 10 existing offshore oil rigs must have their engines replaced.

**THIS WEEK**

**TODAY:** Retail sales figures for November (final).

**TOMORROW:** Hire purchase and other instalment credit, wholesale price index numbers (December provisional), personal sector account and industrial and commercial companies appropriation account (third quarter).

**FRIDAY:** United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-December), London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-December), Usable steel production (December), Central Government

ment transactions including borrowing requirement (December).

**THURSDAY:** Index of industrial production for Wales (third quarter).

**FRIDAY:** United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-December), London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-December), Usable steel production (December), Central Government

**SATURDAY:** Retail prices index (December), tax and prices index (December).

**COMPANY RESULTS:** Ellis and Everard, H. Samuel, Magnet and Southern (today), Hogg Robinson, Ratners, Stead and Simpson (tomorrow), Kacial, Allied Colloids, Cosalt (Wednesday), Dixons Photographic, Thorntech EMI, Associated Newspapers, S & W Berisford, Muirhead (Thursday), Raybeck (Friday).

## Torness reactor 'not needed'

By Tony Hodges

There is no need for the £1,300m advanced gas-cooled nuclear power station already being built at Torness, East Lothian, according to Dr Norman Dombey, former adviser to the Commons Select Committee on Energy.

The 73 per cent capacity over maximum peak demand produced by the South of Scotland Electricity Board rendered Torness unnecessary, Dr Dombey said. Torness would force up electricity prices in Scotland, while producing still more power which was not needed.

Forecasts for future demands and costs by the board are to be scrutinized further when Parliament resumes this month, and British Alumina's citing of high power charges from the Hunterston "B" power station as one of the factors for the closure of its Invergordon smelter means that the committee will be re-examining the case for Torness.

Figures submitted to the

committee by the board on

Torness AGR suggested that £400m would be "saved" by

its completion several years in advance of the need for its supply.

The committee would be considering new evidence presented by its advisers in response to a number of issues raised with the Government on the energy programme.

Mr Ted Leadbitter, MP for Hardlepool and a member of

the committee, said he would be raising the question of

Torness.

"Torness is necessary, sensible, worthwhile and in the simplest terms, one of the best ways we can see of holding stable future tariffs for all our 1.5 million consumers," the board said.

There was overcapacity at

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It also meant supplies

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Although nuclear power

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cussed and there was no question of Torness being stopped. It remained the Government's view it would be needed to meet future demand.

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## Boeing presents new 757

From Edward Townsend  
Seattle, Jan 10

The Boeing 757 jet, the second of the American company's new fuel-efficient airliners of which 19 have been ordered by British Airways, is due to be rolled out in its assembly hanger here on Wednesday.

Sir John King, the chairman of British Airways, senior executives of Rolls-Royce which is to supply newly designed RB211 engines for the first batch of 757s, and leaders of other leading airlines and suppliers are to witness the ceremony. It is taking place just five months after the roll-out of the larger, 270-seater 767 for which 173 orders have been received.

Boeing, the world's largest jet builder, is investing more than \$2,500m (£1.315m) in the two aircraft and in developing an improved version of its top-selling 138-seat 737. Orders for the latter now stand at 990 of which 730 have been delivered.

The short to medium range 757, with between 180 and 200 seats, is directly in competition with the Airbus A-310 of Airbus Industrie, the European consortium in which British Aerospace holds a 20 per cent stake. Airlines have so far ordered 178 of the A-310s against a total of 136 for the 757.

British Airways, which has options to buy a further 18 of the new Boeings, and Eastern Air Lines of the United States which has 51 on order or at the option stage, are to take delivery of the first in January, next year.

The smallest customer so far for the new Boeing is Monarch, the United Kingdom charter airline and a sister company to the Cosmos holiday tour company, which has ordered 757s with an option to buy at least one more.

Monarch is engaged in a \$130m (£68m) programme to replace its three Boeing 720Bs and three BAC 1-11s with 737 and 757 aircraft by 1984.



Pricing beer: higher charges on the way

## Brewers to charge 2p more for canned beer

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Prices of canned beer sold through supermarkets are likely to rise, probably next month. There are strong indications in the trade that the rise, the first for a year on almost all lines, will be at least 2p a can.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## US anti-trust verdict will transform computer industry

January 8 is destined to go down as a red letter day in computer industry circles. Two anti-trust suits settled by the American government on that date promised to change the shape of the computer business the world over.

The news that the United States Justice Department had dropped its case against International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) thirteen years after it began was historic enough; combined with the announcement that it can also settle its suit against American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), it shook the industry.

The IBM decision will not have as great an impact as the AT&T one. Since the case was dismissed, IBM is free to continue operating as it has always done. The chief difference is likely to be a slightly more aggressive posture from the company now that it is released from the fear of anti-trust action.

But the AT&T settlement unleashes a new entrant into the computer industry that could potentially rival IBM and the Japanese. Although the telecommunications and computer industries have drawn much closer together in recent years, AT&T has not been able to expand into new businesses because of its regulated status as the supplier of telephone services to eighty per cent of the United States.

Now the company will be free to move into rapidly growing fields such as data processing, computer to computer communication and computer equipment, because it is divesting most of its regulated businesses. Under the settlement, AT&T must sell the 22 wholly-owned local telephone subsidiaries, worth \$80,000m, that account for two-thirds of its assets. While that means that the company will lose a main part of its business, it is hardly an object of pity.

The local telephone companies are the least profitable of its operations, accounting for about one third of net income of \$6,900m the year ended December 31, 1980. AT & T will keep its long distance telephone business, its manufacturing company, Western Electric, and Bell Laboratories, its research arm. They are the most profitable of its businesses now and also the most potential for growth.

"AT & T is getting to keep its good businesses and is getting rid of its less attractive operations," Mr Winston Hinsworth, a telecommunications analyst at Lehman Brothers in New York, said. Just how AT & T will expand into new markets has yet to be determined by legislation from Congress or rulings from the Federal Communications Commission which has regulatory powers over the company. But few competitors doubt that the company has either the ability or the resources to make an impact.

AT&T has been readying itself for the move into new markets for some time. Bell Laboratories has a reputation for developing highly innovative products, although due to the company's relatively regulated status few of them have appeared on the market. In fact, at least one product is already waiting in the wings. AT&T indicated that it hoped to win government approval to launch a computer related product this spring.

Called Advanced Communication Service (ACS) it is a network that is supposed to allow distant computers to exchange information more cheaply than they can over telephone lines. Smaller companies that can already provide similar networks have been worried over the prospect of competition with AT&T for some time, and companies who make electronic switchboards that can handle computerized data as well as speech are also concerned.

AT&T has not been allowed to add such data handling capabilities to its switchboards and has lost considerable business as a result. Now competitors fear that the company will regain many of its old customers at their expense.

"My initial gut reaction is that it could be horrible," said Mr Kenneth Oshman, president of the Röhm Corporation, which makes such switchboards,

"There has been nothing done to the monopoly. They have only taken the headache out of the business." But perhaps the most significant impact of the settlement will be that it is likely to throw AT&T and IBM into competition for the first time.

IBM has already started to move into AT&T's territory with the switchboard that it sells in Europe. AT&T's prospective ACS network is undoubtedly a move into IBM's province.

As the companies continue to go after the same markets they are bound to begin to meet, and what happens when they do could have a significant effect on the industry as a whole.

Customers may benefit from some fierce competition. Some companies now in the market may find themselves submerged in the fall-out of a battle between two giants. Others, particularly companies in new markets, may find that the presence of two such powerful forces helps them by endorsing the types of products they are selling. But whatever happens, the emergence of AT&T and the unfettering of IBM will change the shape of the worldwide computer market for years to come.

### Discount houses Changing times spell trouble

The disaster at Smith St Aubyn clearly owed more to bad judgment than bad luck. Yet the losses suffered there point up clearly a structural change which is taking place in the markets as a result of the change in monetary control. Although losses in gilts are nothing new (most discount houses still remember 1972 with a shudder) the new system makes it more difficult for the discount market to expect easy money from the workings of the system.

In part this is clearly deliberate. There has been considerable tension between the Treasury and the Bank of England in recent years about the relative ease with which the discount houses made money. That was one of the contributory factors leading to the change in regime.

Discount houses lose money when interest rates rise because they are effectively jobbers as well as brokers. They do not merely buy and sell bills on behalf of others. They also take positions in the hope of making a profit. With a fixed Minimum Lending Rate and infrequent changes in interest rates, that is a reasonably easy thing to do. The authorities fund their debt by moving interest rates up to a peak and then allowing them to fall steadily. The prospect of a drop in interest rates holds out the hope of a gain in the capital value of fixed interest stock.

The Bank no longer specifies what the interest rate band which it is aiming for is. Interest rates can and do change more often and, at least in the short term, in a fairly random way.

If the risks of loss are greater, the potential for profit is less. Dealing in huge quantities of Government bills now yields very small returns. It is perhaps understandable that those aiming to achieve profits on their previous scale in a new harsher environment should take greater risks. The fact that some of the risks are now being borne by the private sector is in a way a vindication of the new system of monetary control. It may induce a greater sense of caution on other operators.

Yet there are grounds for concern in the present situation. The discount houses are under pressure to increase their profits to maintain the real value of their equity. Yet trying to do this in the present market goes right against the grain of Government policy which is chipping away at those profits. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the role of the discount house sector will decline in the years to come rather than contract. The best run houses will survive. But ruthless control over costs will have to be allied to sensible activities in the market if they are to do so.

## Business Diary Profile: Hans Friderichs' Pole Star

This should have been a happy new year for Dr Hans Friderichs. If all had gone according to plan, the chief executive of the Dresden Bank would have been looking back on a remarkable episode, unique in banking history.

On December 29 the agreement securing \$2,400m of Polish debt due in 1981 was to have been signed in the bank's Frankfurt headquarters.

The Dresden Bank, as head of the international task force in charge of negotiations with the Poles, would have been able to reflect with pride on the remarkable achievement of keeping 500 or so banks from around the world from declaring Poland in default through months of arduous negotiation.

For Friderichs it would have been confirmation that a bold career switch had finally paid off after four years' hard slog.

But the military takeover in Warsaw and Poland's failure to pay \$350m in back interest and principle, set as a condition for signing the agreement, have left the Dresden Bank, together with Poland's other commercial bank creditors, with no choice but to wait and hope. It was in September 1977 that Hans Friderichs astonished Bonn by announcing that he was resigning as Federal Economics Minister to become first a member of the

Dresdner Bank board and from May 1978 its chairman.

At the time of the announcement Friderichs was still only 45 and seemed to have a long political future. Since he had been appointed Economics Minister in 1972 as comparative unknown, the Free Democratic politician had become one of the best-known faces in the ruling coalition. He was a frequent and fluent performer at news conferences and on television.

His sudden decision to leave politics in the midst of the crisis following the kidnapping of the employers' leader Herr Hanns-Martin Schleyer seemed to many an act of desperation.

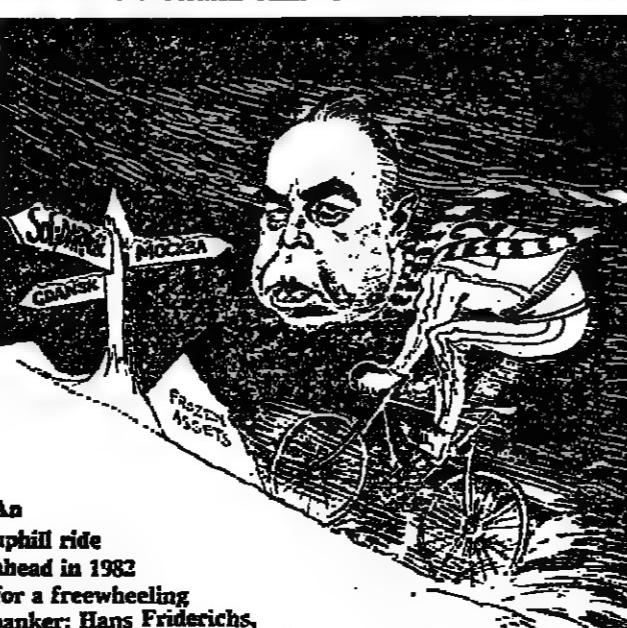
His arrival at the Dresden Bank was not without problems. Friderichs was appointed to replace one of the most impressive bankers to have emerged in Germany during the 1970s. Juergen Ponto, who was gunned down by terrorists, had made the bank a national and international force.

As Germany's second largest bank, the Dresden under Ponto shed the rather uneven reputation it had acquired in the early postwar years. Ponto gave the bank an aura of patrician solidity that was enhanced by his patronage of the arts and his position as a close adviser to West Germany's Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

But the Ponto era also laid

the seeds of some of the problems which have plagued Friderichs in his four years in Frankfurt.

In the 1970s the Dresden Bank developed its business with the Eastern bloc establishing a particularly close relationship to Poland and the Bank Handlowy in Warsaw. Ponto took responsibility for putting the ailing AEG-Telefunken group back on its feet — an exercise that is still costing the Dresden Bank and the German bank-



An uphill ride ahead in 1982 for a freewheeling banker: Hans Friderichs, chief executive of the Dresden Bank

ing industry millions of securing adequate refinancing.

Friderichs then a newcomer to banking, took over at a time when the German banking industry was awash with cash. Interest rates were low and all signals pointed to expansion.

Today, after two years of tight money policy, the Dresden Bank, like Commerzbank and Westdeutsche Landesbank, is having to pay dearly for lending long at low-interest rates without

expansion.

Because no other western company can match the General Electric components, the United States administration has at best delayed and could even have put at risk the largest ever East-West trade deal.

At a minimal cost to American industry, it has taken a swiftness at a venture that has long been a thorn in its flesh but which has given the promise of jobs in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy from Soviet industrial orders already worth more than £2,300m.

President Reagan's advisers have been shrewd in attacking a project that has been the subject of considerable controversy in western Europe.

The plan to supply West Germany, France, Italy and four smaller countries with a total of 40,000 million cubic metres of gas a year for 25 years inevitably raised fears that western Europe would become too dependent on Soviet energy supplies. Also disturbing was the prospect of the Soviet Union increasing its income from gas sales to the West to £5,000m a year at today's

prices.

Ross Davies



The good old days when Jack Gill (left) and Lord Grade (right) worked closely at Associated Communications Corporation.

## Contracts and golden handshakes

Paul Maidment

The City's powerful institutional shareholders are taking an increasingly hard look at the contracts of service of executive company directors, both as they walk into the boardroom and as they either leave, or are kicked out.

The case of Mr Jack Gill's controversial £750,000 "golden handshake" package has sharply focused the institutions' attention on what has become a contentious and emotive issue. It has also underlined the increasing awareness of their self-appointed policing role on behalf of fellow minority shareholders.

There is a danger that the Gill case, which has attracted so much attention, because in part its handshake glittered so much more spectacularly than any seen before in this country, will be taken as a stick of what sort of court award would be made. The differences that arise from the individual circumstances of each case make it impractical to impose an arbitrary limit on golden handshakes, such as the £75,000 restriction proposed by Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, the Conservative MP.

Indeed, most institutions think it is reasonable that there should be contracts and expect that companies in trouble will have to offer generous terms if they are to attract highly-rated executives to a risky job with an uncertain future.

The question is: what is a reasonable contract? Under the 1980 Companies Act, a five-year duration can be agreed at the board of directors' pleasure. Longer than that requires shareholders' approval.

Many institutional fund managers would like to see that five years restriction reduced to three. They say there seems no reason why a service contract should outlive the employee's term as a director, which has to be confirmed by a shareholders' election usually every three years.

Over and above taxation considerations, there are no

paid short-term executive in Britain.

Formal legislation is not favoured by most institutional fund managers, who believe there are sufficient weapons available to diligent shareholders, and that extra tape would only tie everyone knots without necessarily binding the hands of directors.

The law provides that shareholders must give their approval if a director receives a golden handshake — it would be like taking a sledgehammer to crack a nut, one fund manager said.

The details of service contracts have to be made available on request to shareholders, who also have the power to instigate general meetings if they do not like what they see.

This is what has happened in the Jack Gill case.

This does not point up the need for fresh legislation, but does demonstrate the need for shareholders to take advantage of the weapons available to them and the difficulties that arise from the individual circumstances of each case make it impractical to impose an arbitrary limit on golden handshakes, such as the £75,000 restriction proposed by Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, the Conservative MP.

Recently, there have been several golden handshakes of more than £75,000 which attracted little criticism. Mr John Read, who resigned as joint chief executive of Unilever after policy differences with his colleague, received £150,000. Mr Eric Sosnow received £125,000 after standing down as chairman of United City Merchants, which was taken over by the Arab Asian Bank.

There have been golden handshakes other than Jack Gill's which have raised eyebrows. For example, Admiral Sir John Treacher, who headed Pobjoy for only 96 days before the group decided to sell out to Trident Television, having lost its gaming licences, is expected to collect £400,000, which would make him the highest-

like companies to be required by law to have at least two non-executive directors.

Creating non-executive directors committees which would fix service contracts would help remove the complaint that most service contracts are directly approved by those whom they benefit.

It would also help remove a complaint about directors falling prey to the temptation of writing themselves service contracts once a bid comes.

An approach favoured by the investment director of one nationalised industry's pension fund is to use taxation to deal with what he calls obscene settlements.

At present, the first £25,000 of a golden handshake is tax-free and the remainder is taxed at a maximum of 30 per cent at current rates under special tax reliefs known as top slicing. Penal rates could easily be introduced to debase golden handshakes, this investment director thinks.

Another tax change which could undermine the need for golden handshakes would be to change the laws relating to executive salaries on equity terms in their company. Mr Hutchinson believes that service contracts are a subsidy for capital in the eyes of many company directors and they are being penalised for their risk-taking.

Many shareholders might well prefer to see directors taken from grace walking away with known quantities of their company's paper rather than with haggled over amounts of their company's possibly shrinking paper which, in addition, could be subject to dividends. In addition, they would be more likely to start "on" earlier, if that is what they feel.

## How Reagan's sanctions force Europe's hand

President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its supposed involvement in the military take-over in Poland has begun to bite. But the first casualties are industrial companies and work forces in western Europe rather than any oppressor in the Soviet block.

At the weekend, the General Electric Company of the United States confirmed that it could no longer fulfil a \$175m contract to supply three European companies with turbine components.

The parts — rotors, turbine blades and nozzles — had been ordered by John Brown of Britain, AEG-Telefunken of West Germany and Nuovo Pignone of Italy for use on power stations to be built along the controversial 3,400-mile pipeline that is due to bring natural gas from northern Siberia to Western Europe from 1984.

By the simple device of reclassifying the products to secure the respect and loyalty of a board which had re-emerged after the abrupt removal of Ponto's leadership.

But the slender six-footer with the disarmingly mild brown eyes is tougher than he looks. His hobbies — long-distance cycling and cross-country skiing — point to a man with a capacity for endurance.

After four years he is still at the top of the Dresden Bank board, several members of the management board have gone. Last year, Friderichs pushed through an internal reorganisation of the bank that should give the board fuller control over the activities of the entire group and a better oversight over the growing risks in banking.

Friderichs' political background and instincts will still be invaluable, if only because the problem of the Polish debt is bound to be around for years to come. But with the bank likely to announce a cut in its dividend for a second year running in the spring, Hans Friderichs has got to show that he can make money as well as talk about it.

Because of events in Poland, the Italian government announced before the New Year that it was pausing for thought about the whole project, while the French government has been actively considering whether it should really take as much as one-fifth of the gas to be supplied by the Soviet Union.

It has been suggested that a grain embargo should be imposed if conditions in Poland deteriorate but the US Department of Agriculture has been actively reassuring the midwestern farmers since the Polish military takeover that they will not lose the lucrative Soviet market.

What, therefore, are the Europeans to make of the American sanctions policy? Is it a deliberate move to scotch European industries' export opportunities while midwest farmers continue to make hay? Or is the apparent inconsistency between the approach to sanctions on industrial and agricultural products just another inaccuracy of an administration rooted in middle America and on the West Coast picking up a blunt instrument in response to domestic pressure without thinking of the impact on the European allies?

There is probably some truth in both these views. But the Reagan Administration has been consistent since taking office in seeking a thorough rethink about exports of western technology to communist countries. Its concern was manifest at the Ottawa summit last summer and will be taken up later this month.

While Western European countries may agree that economic sanctions do not work, the argument that trade with the communists furthers detente is, after Angola, Afghanistan and Poland, scarcely credible.

Since Lenin's day, it has been Moscow's policy to exploit economic relations with capitalist countries for the Soviet Union's geopolitical ends. Perhaps the time has come for the United States and its European allies to look beyond immediate issues such as the pipeline deal or grain exports and work out for the first time a coherent policy on East-West trade.

Peter Norman

## FINANCIAL REPORTS

**Thorn EMI set for improvement****This week**

The market starts a new account this week and will have a crop of results to digest. Among these, S & W Beresford, the commodity trader which made a lengthy and abortive attempt to acquire British Sugar, reports full-year figures on Thursday. On the same day come half-year results from Thorn EMI and full-year figures from Muirhead and Associated Newspapers, while Racial Electronics reports on its first half on Wednesday.

After a 25 per cent slump in profits on the year to March, which was better than some expected, Thorn EMI should show signs of an improvement in its half-year figures.

Analysts are looking for profits of around £45m against last year's £38.6m, with a modest increase in the half-year dividend from last year's 4.05p. But there are fears of a rights issue with the figures.

The group has been reshaped to the point where it should become the market leader in home entertainment by the mid-1980s, using Japanese technology with EMI's electronics expertise and record library to profit from the video boom.

Loss elimination, particularly in its lighting division, will be the principal element in the improved profits, but there should be a steady growth of the defence, electronics and engineering interests despite the recession.

The consumer electronics division should show some recovery as the television manufacturing interests become profitable again, but higher depreciation and promotion costs will limit any advance in rental profits.

Reorganization of EMI's music publishing business, after the bad performance of 1979-80, produced a significant upturn last year, but this owed much to boom conditions in Australia and South Africa and the performance may not be quite so rosy this year.

The circuit war of the Fleet Street tabloids, featuring free bingo competitions, and a slump in classified revenue from its many provincial newspapers are certain to leave final profits from Associated Newspapers below last year's £22.5m pre-tax.

**Warning on gas imports**

Britain should re-think its natural gas policy and consider supplying some of its Common Market partners so they can avoid relying on Russian and Algerian supplies, suggest an energy expert today.

But the French state-owned oil company, Elf-Aquitaine,

published its half-way stage this year, losses were £25,000 before tax, but the directors expected a modest profit for the full year. Analysts' estimates range from £500,000 to £800,000, with the possibility of a 2.25p gross final dividend making 3.7 gross for the year.

Publishing interests will continue to contribute the lion's share of the profits, but the *Daily Mail's* Casino bingo competition has probably cost at least £1m, and *The Standard*, in which the group has a 50 per cent stake, is probably only breaking even.

The group needs the new Sunday paper to make more use of its presses now that the *Evening News* has closed but its launch is still likely to cost £2m to £3m with no assurance of any return on the investment.

Earnings from North Sea oil, which leapt 82 per cent to £6.4m last year, have levelled off but the prospect of a new well could mean record profits in the coming year.

The group has lost its interest in television now that Southern Television — in which Associated had a 37.5 per cent holding — has lost its franchise, but the company has valuable assets which could be disposed of in the current year.

There should be a return to profitability for high technology specialist Muirhead after its plunge to pretax losses of £2.4m in the year to September 1980 from a profit of £911,000 the previous year.

Muirhead's improvement will come from last year's



Sir Richard Cave (left), chairman of Thorn EMI, and Lord Rothermere, chairman of Associated Newspapers, both reporting figures on their reporting figures on their



Lord Rothermere, chairman of Associated Newspapers, both reporting figures on their

cost cutting exercise, which includes the closure of its south London factory, while the volume of business remains largely unchanged.

While the group's future as a defence subcontractor looks sound, the broadening of the facsimile market, coupled with uncertainties in the newspaper industry, could leave Muirhead out of its depth when it comes to competing with the heavy-spending American and Japanese competition.

Commodity trader S & W Beresford is expected to show only a modest advance from last year's £36m profit, with analysts looking for £37m to £38m.

But in a year that has seen one of the most celebrated takeover bids give the group a near 40 per cent stake in British Sugar Corporation, it will be how that investment is treated that could radically alter the profit figure. If it is treated as an associated company and not a trading investment then Beresford's profits would benefit to the tune of some £15m.

Despite the modest progress during the year as the commodity markets remained generally dull, the group should be comfortably able to pay total dividends for the year of 10.7p gross, as forecast by the year-to-date stage.

Gareth David

**The week's board meetings**

**FRIDAY.** — Interims: Courts (Furnishers), Elts and Everard, H. Samuel, Magnes and Sonthers, Wheatus Watson. Finale: A. G. Barr, Braithwaite Group, Cleverhouse INV. Trust.

**TOMORROW.** — Interims: Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria, K.O. Boardman, Caledonian Assoc. Cinemas, Hogg Robinson, Hollis Group, Ratners, Stead and Simpson. Finale: Bert Bros., Investors Capital Trust, Kenning Motor Group, Lincolns, Kilkenny Group, Oakwood Group, S.G.B. Group.

**WEDESDAY.** — Interims: Allied Colloids, Danese INV. Trust, Gresham INV. Trust, Racial

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# o give s lift

Tennis

## Men from Texas are made to dance to a Hungarian rhapsody

By Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

Heinz Günthardt and Balazs Taroczy, already champions of Europe, won more than £2,000 by beating Ken Curran and Steve Denton, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5, in the final of the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, sponsored by Barratt's, at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, yesterday.

The same pair played 60 games in 24hr and 51min of Friday in the all-play-all series (Günthardt and Taroczy won ten), too, and they will meet again next Saturday in the Masters tournament in New York. Günthardt is Swiss, Taroczy Hungarian, and they are the first Europeans to become a team. They are the first Europeans to win the World Series since Wojciech Fibak and Tom Okker did so in Kansas City in 1978.

Curran is South African, Denton is Texan but they share a remarkable record, made suitable partners for winter practice. Last spring they pressed a growing rapport to its logical conclusion by becoming a team. They are the first Europeans to win the World Series since Wojciech Fibak and Tom Okker did so in Kansas City in 1978.

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Curran and Denton had the first break point in all the first three sets. But in the first, the Europeans broke Curran for 4-3 and Günthardt and Taroczy set at 5-3. He reached 30-0 but lost the game with a double-fault. A fine backhand return by Denton gave his team the edge in the break and the men from Austin then began to dominate. When they praised the facilities, then, they said, had they ever seen better ball boys?

The important phase of the second set came when Günthardt and Taroczy saved a break point and Denton was 10 points in a row, breaking Curran for 4-3. But the most significant game of the match may have been the ninth of the third set, when Curran had five break points against him but somehow held on. Such a game often gives his winners confidence and leaves its

a tired arm and McNamee was less confident energetic than he can be, and partly because of the awesome serving power noted at the University of Texas.

Taroczy's match was something of a Hungarian rhapsody.

Taroczy was superb in the quickness of his reactions, the sharpness of his thinking and the sureness of his touch. In spite of the fact that he was the less powerful server of the four, he was the one man who never lost a service lead.

Günthardt, mind you, had to serve most of the worrying games late in the sets. They planned it this way, Günthardt said later that he was the more likely to serve as an act or a winner and thus avoid the anxiety of extended rallies.

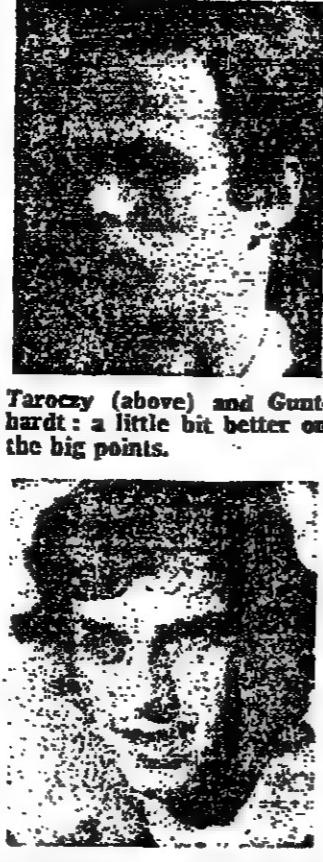
Curran was equally good in the last game, which he won with two fierce serves that gave the Europeans a reassuring 30-0 lead.

Those pairs are so closely matched that during the all-play-all series, and the final, they contested three consecutive sets. There was never much between them yesterday. The most critical factor was the fact that Denton, for all his Texan beef, was twice times lost his service to Taroczy.

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Taroczy (above) and Günthardt: a little bit better on the big points.

Skiing

## Stenmark's taste for competition returns

MORZINE, Jan 9.—Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, broke the record for World Cup victories and ended 11 months without a win today by triumphing in a narrow victory at this French alpine resort.

The 25-year-old Swede recorded his 63rd World Cup success in an illustrious career stretching back eight years and ended speculation that he was losing his taste for competition. He thus broke the record he had shared with retired Annemarie Moser, of Austria.

Without a victory since last February, Stenmark agonised over what has been a disappointing year which had seen him give way to Phil Mahre of the United States as the leader in the sport. Mahre overhauled the Swede to take the World Cup title last season and had opened a healthy lead.

Mahre was second and now has 155 points. Stenmark is second-overall with 84 points and Joel Gaspari, of Switzerland, eighth. Today is third in the cup race. Stenmark was delighted to win "after a long wait. I felt I skied well in the races before Christmas but I lacked a little luck. Today everything went right. I am very pleased for the future. I still take great pleasure in skiing and winning", he added.

Stenmark had the fastest run today with Mahre second and Gaspari five places behind. The European made the more resilient response. Günthardt held off the Americans and the United States as the leader in the sport.

All that was left was a series of three cliff-hanging service games in which Curran and Denton had a total of five break points, while the Americans had two.

That last set was desperately exciting but the Europeans were just that little bit better on the big points. After all, the Swedes competed when they praised the facilities. When, they said, had they ever seen better ball boys?

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## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

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## SECRETARY/PA

£6,000 to £6,750

We are an international firm of Management Consultants and we are looking for 3 energetic secretaries/personal assistants to work in our City offices. The positions at Director level offer varied work and involvement in a fast moving, high pressure environment often involving world-wide contact with clients and our senior staff. You should be 25-40 and will need fast, accurate st. and typing together with the ability to get along with people, 4 weeks holiday, staff restaurant and £.W.'s.

For further details and an application form, telephone Brian Cunningham on 086 4040, ext. 2673/2756.

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£5,000

This is an exciting opportunity for you to join a well known art gallery dealing with important old paintings in works fine art company. Responsibilities are previous experience in art, administration and fast shorthand and typing together with the ability to deal well with people, 4 weeks holiday, staff restaurant and £.W.'s.

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## VIDEO FILM PRODUCTION

£5,500 + BONUS





# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

**BBC 1**

**9.08** For Schools, Colleges: Going to Work. An illustrative drama; 9.33 A Good Job with Prospects 10.00 You and Me (not Schools) 10.15 Music Time 10.39 The Voice of the People; 11.00 Travellers; 11.23 Talkabout 11.42 Working in Industry; 12.07 Countdown; 12.30 News After Noons with Jeremy Thompson and Moira Stuart; 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only); Financial Report and News Headlines) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Among the items is a holiday advice spot hosted by Ian Lyon; 1.45 Camberwick Green (T) 2.01 For Schools: Colleges; Words and Pictures; 2.18 The Education; 2.40 Out of the Past; 3.00 Sci-Fi Headline: A magazine programme for the hearing impaired introduced by Maggie Wooley and Martin Cowhill (T); 3.25 Delta Smith's Cookery Course: Biscuits, Scones and Crumpets; 3.53 Regional news (not London).

**BBC 2**

**10.10** Managing the Micro/1. 10.35 Speak for Yourself: Asking the doctor to visit you at home (T); 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Fred Harris. 11.25 R/T Safe, Jimmy Savile with some tips for young people in avoiding accidents (T); 11.35 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing presented by Barry Took (T); 11.50 Closedown. 2.00 A Child's Place. Children's rights (T); 2.25 Maths Help to O level standard. 2.40 Other People's Lives. The Kayapo Indians of Brazil. 3.05 The Computer Programme. The first in a series of 10 programmes. 3.30 Up the Organisation. How to run a big concern (T).

**JTV/LONDON**

**9.30** For Schools: Bayeux Tapestry; 9.47 Producing print; 10.04 The week of the millennium; 10.21 Macbeth — part one; 10.48 Zoo animals; 11.05 Safety; 11.22 The Themes from the docks to Canvey Island; 11.39 Rising prices; 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (T); 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets; 12.30 Dr Hershaw. Do-it-yourself advice for ladies; 1.00 News; 1.10 Thematics news; 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Baking cakes and biscuits with Dorothy Sleighholme and Grace Muligan; 2.00 Money-go-Round. National Health dentures are among the items this week; 2.30 Film: Big Bob Johnson and his Fantastic Speed Circus (1978) starring Charles Napier and Maud Adams. A comedy about a motor racing team whose work takes an odd turn when an eccentric millionaire's will stipulates that two white Rolls-Royces have to join the fray.

**Radio 4**

**6.00** News Briefing. 6.15 Family Week. 6.30 Radio 4 Today. 6.35 The Week on 4. 6.45 The Widower by Georges Simenon. 6.50 News. 6.55 Start the Week with Richard 6.58 Money Box. 6.59 Daily Service. 6.45 Morning Story: "Man Trapped" by John Hamilton. 11.00 News. 11.05 Down Your Way visits Estrees, Normandy. 11.30 Radio 4 Praise. 12.00 News. 12.00 You and Yours. 12.27 Nashville. The second of two programmes blending verse by Oscar Peterson with music by Kurt Wall and Vernon Duke (T). 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.20 Women's Hour. 2.25 Radio 4 Today. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "The Case of the Late Pig" by Margery Allingham (T). 4.35 Back in Ten Minutes. Richard Burton takes a walk in the Chiltern Hills. 4.45 Story Teller: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad. 5.00 PM: News Magazine. 6.00 News. 6.30 News Quiz. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Start the Week with Richard 7.30 Coronation Street. Bert Tilley gets a job. 8.00 Play: "Janie Veldman and His Struggles Against the Bear" by Michael Picard. 8.15 Coronation Street Tonight. 10.30 Science News. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Rogue Male" by Geoffrey Household. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 12.00 News at Night. Chopin. 12.00 News, weather.

**Radio 3**

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Borodin, Mozart, Purcell, Respighi (T). 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (cont): Tchaikovsky, Quiller, Sarasate, Gardiner. 8.00 News. 8.05 This Week's Composer: Scriabin. 10.00 Lionel Rogg (T) Martin, Montalban, Licit (T). 10.30 BBC Northern Singers, Finch, Rawsthorne, Gardner (T). 11.35 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra: Michael Head, Maccari, Haydn. 1.00 News. 1.05 Piano Recital from St. John's, Square Debussy, Schubert. 2.05 Chamber Musicals: Rensky, Keeler, Barr, Walker, Rawsthorne, Penderecki, Lambert, David Morgan (T).

3.00 The Songs of Mussorgsky. 3.25 New Records: Leo, Anne, Brahms (T).

4.55 Mainly for Pleasure with Michael Berkeley. 5.00 Aspects of the Blues (selected). 7.00 Illustrated talk by Francis Smith. 7.30 Le Vin Herbe The Drugged Wine. 8.45 Music in Our Time: Nigel Osborne (T).

10.30 Jazz in Britain: Charles Fox introduces John Stevens. 11.00 News. 11.05 Dardle (record) (T).

**Radio 2**

5.00am Steve Jones; 7.30 Terry Wogan; 7.45 John Peel. 8.00 News 8.30 John Peel; 2.00 Ed Stewart with Special Friends; 4.00 David Hamilton; 5.45 News, Sport: 6.00



Jimmy Young: Radio 2 10.00 am



Richard Mabey: Radio 4 4.35 pm

David Symonds; 7.00 Folk on 2. 9.00 Jerry Goldsmith: The Law Game. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.30 Brian Matthew with Moon and Midnight. 1.00 Rock Traxx. 2.00 You and the Night and its Music.

**Radio 1**

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read, 7.00 Simon Bates, 11.30 John Lee Wright, 5.00 Peter Burnett, 2.30 Steve Allen; 5.00 David Peacock, 7.00 "Stayin' John Peel".

**World Service**

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on the wave 6400 kHz (MHz) 10.00 News, 11.00 GATT. 12.00 Four Hours News Summary, 12.30 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary, 13.00 World News, 14.00 Relocation, 15.00 World Style, 16.00 Entertainment, 17.00 World News, 18.00 Review of the British Press, 19.00 News from an Observer, 20.00 Good Books, 22.30 Ingoldsby, 23.00 The Word, 2.00 Word is Everything, 10.15 Big Picture, 10.30 The Navy Lark, 11.20 World News, 11.30 News about Britain, 11.45 Backtracking, 11.50 Pageant of Britain, 12.00 The Queen's Speech, 12.15 The Queen, 12.25 40th Sports Round, 1.00 Our Country, 1.15 The Queen, 1.30 Terry Wogan, 1.45 News, 1.55 Sports, 1.58 World Today, 1.59 Europe, 2.00 News from America, 2.10 News from Africa, 2.20 News from Asia, 2.30 News from Latin America, 2.40 News from Australia, 2.50 News from the Pacific, 2.55 The World Today, 2.58 News from Africa, 2.59 News from Europe, 2.60 News from Asia, 2.65 News from Latin America, 2.70 News from 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